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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Washington Talks

THE importance which the British Government attaches to the meeting in Washington at the end of this week between the three power Foreign Ministers is indicated by the strength of the British contingent. Nevertheless, it is somewhat misleading for observers to describe the forthcoming discussions as a "little Bermuda." There is no intention on the part of any of the participants to make this conference a substitute for the meeting originally proposed between President Eisenhower, Sir Winston Churchill and the Premier of France. The decision to hold the Foreign Ministers' conversations was, of course, a direct consequence of the enforced postponement of the Bermuda talks, and in that sense the Washington meeting can be regarded as a preliminary to eventual top-level discussions, although these are now unlikely to materialise before September, irrespective of how rapidly Sir Winston Churchill regains his full health. But there are other reasons for the Washington conference. In the first place, as Mr Butler said when announcing the decision to hold the talks, it is important to "maintain the impetus given to British foreign policy by the Bermuda proposal." It would have been very unfortunate if the impression had been created that because of Sir Winston's enforced rest things were going to be allowed simply to drift until he was well again. Secondly, this is clearly the moment at which a joint examination and discussions of a rapidly developing international situation are not only desirable but almost imperative.

REGRETTABLE as are the reasons for the change, good grounds remain for the belief that the moment is more propitious for discussion than for decision; and therefore for informal talks between Foreign Ministers rather than for a meeting of heads of governments. For it happens that, at least in two very important respects, the picture of things has changed very materially since the Bermuda conference was proposed. There have been unforeseen developments both in Europe and Korea. The sudden revolt of the workers and the hasty concessions made by the East German, Hungarian and Czechoslovakian governments require the whole question of East-West relations vis-a-vis Europe to be reconsidered, for the situation has become not static, but fluid and unpredictable. It is of prime importance, therefore, that the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Britain and France should be able to exchange views and reach a reasonable assessment of the meaning of the dramatic events which have already taken place and are still in the process of developing behind the Iron Curtain. It is equally essential that a proper appraisal be made in Washington this week concerning the latest Korean situation which Syngman Rhee has complicated by his actions. Overall, too, there is a desirability that the Big Three re-align their policies relating to international problems as a whole. At this moment, more than any other time, a composing of viewpoints and a solidarity of front is required. The effect upon world opinion can be tremendous, and would help probably more than anything else to bolster the confidence of West Germany in her three principal allies.

Russia Has A New Plan To Offer To The West
CONCESSION FOR UNITED, NEUTRAL GERMANY

Will Relinquish Her Position In Austria

Berlin, July 6.

A Russian plan to relinquish her "special position" in Austria to gain a big power agreement on a united, neutral Germany is to be placed before the West, according to reports reaching West Berlin from East German Liberals.

Informed sources quoting Soviet circles in East Berlin said today the plan would be made known through normal diplomatic channels.

These sources said an important clause in the plan was that the Big Three Western Powers abandon any "preliminary" conference.

They believed this was a reference to the postponed Bermuda Conference.

Under the terms of the plan Russia wants agreement to be reached on Germany between Britain, France, the United States, Russia and China.

The East German Liberal Party members said "the Soviet Union no longer considers it wise—after the East German revolt—to get good political and economic results from Czechoslovakia, Austria and East Germany."

Berlin politicians said they hoped the West would not listen to Russia's proposal because West Germany's progress has gone too far in a Westward direction to permit any sudden "neutralisation."

All the plan does is to "trade the broken down economies of these countries for the whole Western Alliance," the Berlin politicians said.

In Berlin today sources who have been freely reporting disturbances in Poland between the people and the Soviet Army were dampened by an official denial by PAP, the official Polish news agency broadcast over Warsaw Radio last night.

PAP's statement labelled as "absurdities" and "lies" reports of disorders and a state of siege in Polish towns and said the reports were invented by "Neo-Nazi" newspapers in the West.

TACTICAL MOVES

News of the Government and policy changes in Hungary was regarded by informed quarters as further confirmation that the new Moscow line—first applied a month ago in East Germany—was not merely a tactical move to gain Western agreement to proposals for German unity.

The quarters repeated earlier statements that the new rulers of Russia had embarked on a radically changed interpretation of Marxism for which East Germany was to be the model for all satellite countries.

East German leaders and Soviet political liaison officers were asking factory workers the real reason for their revolt and trying to convince them that they intended implementing Government promises of better living conditions, more food, better pay, and less pressure.

In Berlin the situation remained calm although thousands of West Berliners appeared early at the East-West border crossing at point to get one day's passes to visit the sealed off Soviet Zone.

Although the Soviet sector remained closed to Allied personnel without diplomatic or special businessmen's passes and to traffic generally, Allied sources said there was a good chance for early lifting of all travel restrictions between East and West Berlin.—Reuters.

STRIKES CONTINUE

Berlin, July 6.

Flash strikes were reported today to have crippled many big plants in East Germany as workers demonstrated for the release of their comrades gaoled in the June anti-Communist uprising.

A Western Allied spokesman said 20 days of Soviet martial law had not completely crushed the rebellion which swept the Russian Zone on June 17. Workers in many plants are

still on strike, the spokesman said, while others are carrying on slowdowns and a rash of sudden new walkouts has broken out, called on behalf of workers caught in the round-up of thousands of rebels.

The world-famous Carl Zeiss optical plant in Jena was reported almost completely shut down by a strike. The spokesman said that, except for the labour trouble, the Soviet Zone appeared to have returned to normal. He said the Western Allies no longer were receiving reports of anti-Communist demonstrations or hunger strikes.

West Berlin newspapers were having a field day with reports of disturbances and strikes in Poland. These were denied by the Polish news agency which said accounts of martial law and uprisings there were "absurd and senseless lies."

Western Allied officials were inclined to agree.

NOT BORNE OUT

They said a thorough check on refugee and Eastern sources did not bear out reports of disturbances in Poland.

The newspapers said Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky, Soviet chief of the Polish armed forces, had declared martial law in Warsaw, Krakow and Silesia after clashes between Polish and Soviet troops.

The East German press office hinted that the martial law in East Berlin, imposed after the bloody outbreak last month, might be lifted soon. Soviet soldiers and Communist police who sealed off the border were firing on refugees in an effort to check their flight to the West. Guards fired some 40 carbine and submachine gun shots at a 25-year-old Potsdam resident who crashed through two wooden barriers in his car to get to the West. He was not hit by the bullets but was slightly injured by splintering wood, the police said.—United Press.

WANT EX-KING INDICTED

Cairo, July 6.

The Supreme Military Tribunal today held ex-king Farouk and members of his former entourage in Egypt responsible for defective arms in the Palestine war and suggested that he be tried in his absence.

The tribunal also suggested that Farouk's henchmen in Egypt should be brought to trial.—Reuters.

New Ambassador

Paris, July 6.

It was understood in competent circles here today that M. Sergei Alexandrovich Vinogradov had been chosen by the Soviet Government as the next Ambassador in Paris in succession to M. Alexander Pavlov.

M. Vinogradov, who is 45, was Soviet Ambassador to Ankara from 1940 to 1948. He is understood to be an expert on European affairs.—France-Press.

Prison For Youth Who Strangled Girl

Stafford, July 6.

A 17-year-old youth, described as "unversed in sex matters," was sentenced to four years' imprisonment here today for the manslaughter of a girl who had upset him by her advances.

The youth, Trevor Passey, was found not guilty of murdering 17-year-old Rosemary Gough, who was found strangled with her scarf tied so tightly that it had to be cut off.

Passey, a clerk discharged from the Air Force because of his hysterical temperament, fainted and rolled out of the witness box during the trial.

He said in an alleged statement read in court that he tied the scarf round her neck while they were lying together "on a waste place of ground behind a school simply to frighten her."

"She was causing me to get very excited, causing me emotional feelings," the statement added.

When he realised that something was wrong he pulled her down the slope to a water culvert and tried to put her in but was frightened. He went back up the slope and found her skirt and threw it down towards her.

His defending counsel said Passey was no kind of sexual maniac. He was simply unversed in sex matters and the girl had been advancing herself "on one or two nights" and he had simply done it to frighten her.

"He did not act like a hero in a novel or as a sensible boy brought up by his mother," the counsel said.

"He went, as so many had, back to temptation."

Police said Passey had been completely spoiled by his mother. He always wanted his own way and went into hysterics if he did not get it.—Reuters.

56 Mau Mau Terrorists Killed

Nairobi, July 6.

Fifty-six Mau Mau terrorists were killed, 17 captured and four wounded in largescale operations in the Fort Hall area, the Army announced today.

Many Mau Mau hideouts were destroyed.

A running battle with Mau Mau men was fought last night round the Royal Lodge at Sagana, Kenya's £250,000 wedding gift to Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh.

Another gang of 20 miles away attacked the Trecocks Hotel in a re-plant fig tree at Aberdare National Park—the place where the Queen as Princess was staying when she heard of the death of her father, King George VI.

The African caretakers at the hotel are believed to have left with the gang who stole blankets, food, binoculars and a gun case.

Increasing the pressure against Mau Mau, the East African Commander, General Sir George Erskine threw his forces into the attack in three main areas—Fort Hall, reserve about 60 miles north of Nairobi, the northern locations of the Embu reserve on the southern slopes of Mount Kenya, 125 miles north of the Kenya capital, and the Rift Valley, for a mass combat of the provincial capital of Nakuru.—Reuters.



'Mountain Of Death' Conquered
Fourth Highest In World

Gilgit, July 6.

An Austro-German expedition has conquered the Himalayan "Mountain of Death" the 26,620-ft Nanga Parbat, which defeated climbers of two centuries, it was learned here today.

Herman Buhl, Austrian member of the party, planted the West German and Pakistan flags on the summit of the mountain on July 4. He climbed to the top of the fourth highest peak in the world at 10 o'clock in the morning with a clear blue sky overhead—the peak many climbers had thought was unclimbable.

Mummers, the British climber, was the first man to try to climb it. He was swept to his death by an avalanche in 1895.

Then, in more recent years, the mountain killed at least 12 European climbers and defeated six expeditions.

The Germans in particular made many attempts to climb it. But each time they were beaten by the bitter cold, avalanches, mountain top storms, or just the sheer face of the peak itself.

Nanga Parbat had never been conquered before.

SURVIVED DISASTER

The leader of the team of victorious climbers was 62-year-old Peter Aschenbrenner, veteran of two previous expeditions to the Western Himalaya peak.

Aschenbrenner was one of the two European survivors of the 1934 disaster on Nanga Parbat when nine lives were lost after the climbers had reached a height of 25,000 feet.

Dr Karl Herrligkoffer, 39, a Munich gynaecologist, took the lead in organising this year's expedition to average the death there of his step brother Merkl.

He had never previously climbed a mountain and there were strong objections in Germany to his leadership in view of his lack of experience.

Before he left Germany Herrligkoffer said he was determined not to give up because "When I was 17 my step-brother Willi Merkl was killed by the Nanga Parbat."

Though Herrligkoffer led the expedition, the man in charge of the actual climbing operation was Peter Aschenbrenner.

OTHERS TO TRY

Though first reports of the successful climb reaching here named only Buhl as conquering the mountain, earlier messages said two or three climbers would attempt the final assault on

Nanga Parbat which literally translated means Naked Mountain.

The success makes Nanga Parbat the second highest peak to have been conquered—Everest is the highest—but the Austro-German team's feat may be relegated to third place if the American Alpine Club party now attempting to scale 28,250 ft (Mt. Godwin-Austen)—second highest mountain in the world—is successful.

The nine-man German party which arrived here in April has received daily weather reports from Radio Pakistan and before he left for home Colonel John Hunt, leader of the successful British Everest expedition, radioed them hints on the use of oxygen at high altitudes.

The party was accompanied by about 600 porters including tough Hunzas for assistance at high altitudes.—Reuters.

DARING MOUNTAINEER

Vienna, July 6.

Hermann Buhl, the 29-year-old Austrian mountaineer who conquered Nanga Parbat is regarded here as "the most daring mountaineer of the Tyrol."

He has rescued several German and French climbers on the northern face of the Elger Mountain in Switzerland and made the first winter climb of the Southern slope of Marmolata mountain (Italy). He also did the winter climbing of the Eastern slope of Watzmann Mountain in Bavaria at night.

His favourite companion on most of his climbs is Momo Rainer of Innsbruck also a member of the Nanga Parbat expedition.

A passionate climber since his early youth Buhl lives with his German wife in Munich where he is a sales clerk at a sports goods store.—Reuters.

£30,000,000 Trade Pact With Red China
AGREEMENT SIGNED BY BRITISH DELEGATION

London, July 6.

An unofficial British trade delegation has signed a £30,000,000 mutual trade pact with Communist China's National Import and Export Corporation, the Communist New China News Agency reported tonight.

The agency said the British businessmen would sell to China metal and metal products, machines, electrical appliances, chemical materials, tools and instruments, medicine and surgical equipment, communications and transport equipment and other goods worth £30,000,000.

In return, China would sell to Britain vegetable oil, oil seeds, animal products, egg products, tea, silk, handicraft products and other goods worth the same amount.

The agency said payment would be made in sterling.

When the mission, representing about 60 British manufacturing companies and import-export merchants, left Hongkong for Peking in the middle of June, reliable quarters said they might arrange trade worth £200,000,000 without including United Nations embargo on the export of strategic goods to Communist countries.

The mission, organised by the British Council for the Promotion of International Trade, a business organisation presided over by Lord Boyd Orr, includes a director of the Council.

The New China News Agency report said the commercial agreement was signed "after cordial negotiations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit."

totalled £2 million. Chinese exports included bristles, tung oil, frozen eggs and raw hair. Britain exported wool tops, chemicals, textile machinery and woollen and worsted yarns.

In 1947, prior to the United Nations embargo on trade in strategic materials, Britain exported £13 million worth of goods to China.—Reuters.

Monument Defaced With Lipstick

Baltimore, July 6.

A Red Swastika was smeared with a lipstick on the eight-foot granite monument dedicated to the "Red Hunting" Senator, Joseph McCarthy, in Baltimore last night.

The monument has a base relief depicting Senator McCarthy wrestling with snakes.

A Baltimore car dealer, Mr. Tarnus Bright, dedicated the monument last Saturday, American Independence Day, on the pavement outside his car show rooms.

Lipstick had also been used to change part of the inscription on the monument to read "Destroyer of American Freedom."—Reuters.

Heat Wave Toll

Karnachi, July 6.

An exceptional heat wave has resulted in 21 deaths in the district of Peshawar in the last two days, reports in newspapers here said tonight.

Previously published reports had indicated a much higher death toll.—France-Press.

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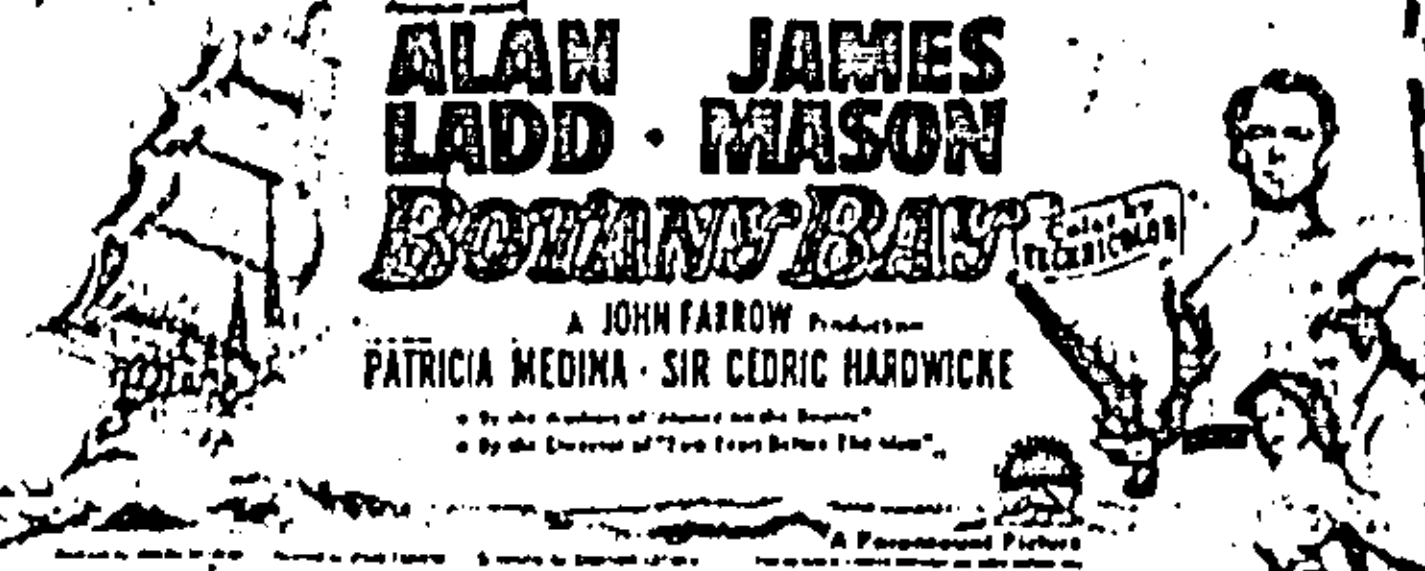
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TO-MORROW "STRANGE FASCINATION"

Momentous Decisions Expected To Be Taken By Ankara Treaty Powers

Portugal Gets Military Aid From Canada

Lisbon, July 6.
Four hundred military lorries supplied to Portugal under Canada's mutual assistance programme arrived in Lisbon today in the Italian Ship Cape Miseno.
Colonel Lawrence Cosgrave, Canadian Charge d'Affaires, said at a delivery ceremony that Canada had allocated Portugal armament, ammunition and equipment worth over \$21,000,000 under the programme.—Reuter.

Congress Party's Call For UN Assembly Meeting

Aggra, July 6.
The All-India Congress Committee, the Indian ruling party's "Parliament," today called for a meeting of the United Nations General Assembly to consider "the very critical situation" on the Korean armistice.

With Mr. Nehru, the Prime Minister, presiding, the Committee unanimously passed a resolution expressing the hope that such a meeting would be called "at a very early date."

A resolution placed before the two-day Committee session by the Congress Working Committee—the party executive—said hopes of peace in Korea had not been realized because of the attitude of President Syngman Rhee and the Government of South Korea, "who have acted in clear violation of the terms of the prisoners of war agreement."

United Nations authority had thus been flouted and hopes of peace imperilled, it added.

Earlier, Mr. Nehru described President Rhee's action in releasing the prisoners as "an unfortunate occurrence." He did not know yet whether India would be called on to discharge the responsibilities envisaged for her in Korea.

The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, who moved the resolution, said that if any country complied at President Rhee's flouting of the authority of the United Nations, "then we consider that country more guilty and criminal in this episode."

Mr. Nehru, who opened the session today, said "we are prepared to go to Korea still." (India has been named as a member of the commission to direct the repatriation of prisoners in Korea and to provide forces to guard the prisoners under the proposed truce terms.)

The Committee also passed two other resolutions put before it by the Working Committee.

One of them, on Africa and the Middle East, reaffirmed the party's opposition to racial domination in parts of Africa and supported the Egyptian people's demand for recognition of their full sovereignty in their land.

The other welcomed the improved relations between India and Pakistan.—Reuter.

Minister Takes Sick Leave

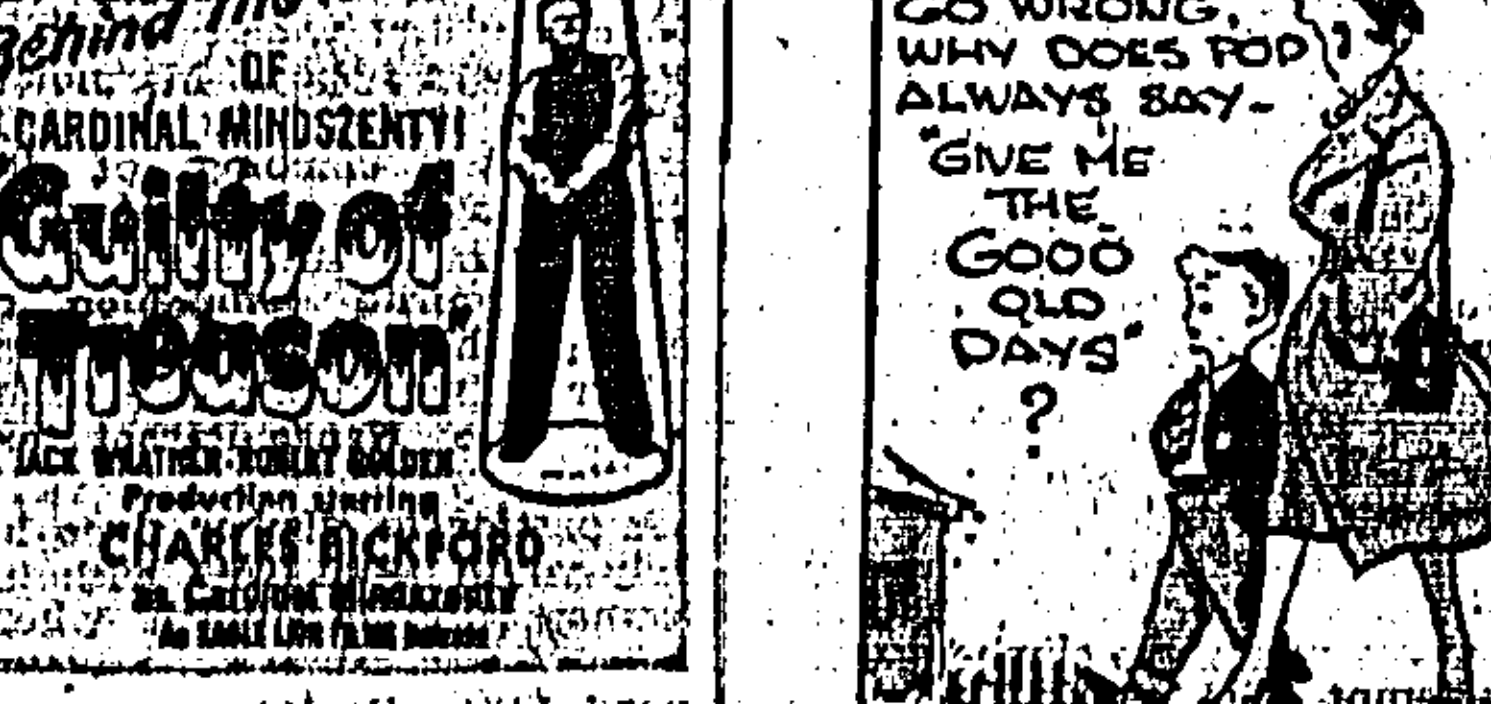
Colombo, July 6.
Ceylon's Commerce and Trade Minister, Mr. Richard Senanayake, left today for London. Mr. Senanayake will undergo surgical treatment for trouble in a knee joint. He may spend six months in Britain and six months in the United States.

Mr. Montague Jayawickreme, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs, will act in his place.—Reuter.

DESIRABLE BUT PREMATURE

Tokyo, July 6.
The Japanese Premier, Shigeru Yoshida, said today that Japan desired the withdrawal of United Nations forces as soon as possible, but he added that Japan should build sufficient strength for self-defence before such a withdrawal.

The Premier was replying to a left wing Socialist questioner in the Budget Committee of the Lower House.—France Press.



Athens, July 6.

The fact that Greece, Yugoslavia, and Turkey can boast today that of the 100 divisions in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation they can line up 60 well-equipped, battle-trained, excellently spirited divisions of their own, is expected by diplomatic quarters to influence decisions reached by the Foreign Ministers of the three countries due to confer in Athens tomorrow.

The meeting will last three days and is considered important because the increasing pace of their diplomatic, military and economic co-operation since signature of the Ankara Treaty on February 28 makes it appear that the time is ripe for major decisions.

Another reason is because of the increasing tempo of international events since the death of Stalin which gives the Balkan countries an early chance to test their unity and strength.

No agenda for the meeting has been drafted. Well-informed sources indicate, however, that topics to be considered will include: the problems of defence and international policy.

On the defence plane the three Foreign Ministers will have to consider the recommendations made to their respective governments by the representatives of the Greek, Yugoslav and Turkish General Staffs after their meeting in Athens last month.

It is understood that closer defence co-operation of the three countries as well as better co-ordination of their armaments will be sought.

Yugoslavia's particular position towards its two other partners, Greece and Turkey—both members of the North Atlantic Pact Organisation—might be also studied to overcome difficulties arising from this difference of status in the framework of Western defence.

MAIN INTEREST
Diplomatic sources say, the idea of giving "skin and bones" to the Treaty of Ankara by transforming it into a real political and military alliance may also be contemplated.

It is forecast that in the international policy will attract the main attention of the three Foreign Ministers.

The Kremlin's peace moves have been directed lately towards the Balkans and a common attitude of the three Ankara Pact partners is considered a natural result of the Treaty.

It is known that Turkey and Yugoslavia have been approached by Russia, Greece and Yugoslavia have been asked by Bulgaria and Rumania to negotiate to overcome border difficulties and incidents.

It is felt also, that the three Balkan Foreign Ministers dealing with the immediate implication of such proposals may extend their decisions to wider fields regarding the whole Russian problem and East-West relations.

JOINT HINT
A hint of such a common policy was given in the joint statement issued on June 25 by Athens, Belgrade and Ankara, before the Greek Prime Minister, Field-Marshal Papagos, and the Greek Foreign Minister, Mr. Stefanopoulos.

An official Greek spokesman said: "The statement was a result of Soviet Russia's peace moves in the Balkans."

The three signatories of the Ankara treaty agreed unanimously that it would be desirable to make a four-day declaration of the identical position of the three governments towards the Soviet's policy.

This statement also offered an opportunity to make known the common attitude of the Balkan nations united within the tripartite pact.

EQUAL STATES
"Also, in view of the Bermuda Conference," the spokesman added, clearly hinting at the decision of Greece, Yugoslavia and Turkey to inform the Big Powers that in any future deal between East and West the Balkan countries viewpoint will have to be heard as that of "equal and sovereign States".

Another major issue which may be dealt with at the Athens conference is the position of Bulgaria, Albania and Rumania.

Some diplomats believe that assurances should be provided to these countries that their independence and integrity will not be threatened and that on the contrary, once free to decide for themselves, they might join the Balkan Community.

The Yugoslav Foreign Under-Secretary, M. A. Bebler, with

a six-member delegation, arrived in Athens today for tomorrow's conference.

The Turkish Foreign Minister, Professor Fuat Koprulu, is expected to arrive tomorrow.

Greece will be represented by the Foreign Minister, M. Stefanopoulos.—Reuter.

Peking Request To West Asks Help In Oil Development

London, July 6.
Communist China, through the Indian Government, has asked a major western oil company to help develop her oil resources after a Korean truce.

The reason is that Soviet experts have not been able to help China discover any new oilfields, let alone develop them.

In April the "People's Daily" stated that "exclusive prospecting in the North West has shown that China is far richer in oil resources than was previously believed. Soviet geologists have constantly maintained that China must be rich in oil in view of rock formations and the fact that she is surrounded by oil-producing countries" (the Soviet Union, Burma and Sakhalin).

Yet, though successful strikes of iron ore, coal and non-ferrous metals in all parts of China are immediately acclaimed and publicised, no oil strikes have been mentioned in the past three years. None has been found even in Sinkiang where in 1950 a Sino-Soviet company was set up to develop the oil which is believed to abound in this province. Prospecting has doubtless shown that conditions exist in which oil is likely to be found. Locating its presence, however, and tapping it are different matters.

China has recently adopted a new and more friendly attitude towards private and foreign firms with capital invested in China. They have been assured that they have a place in China's economy for some time to come. A period appears to be approaching when China will seek Western trade and even investments on a 50-50 profit basis as the Soviet Union did in the twenties.—London Express Service.

Lord Swinton's Tour To Be Extended

London, July 6.
The Minister for Commonwealth Relations, Lord Swinton, is to visit New Delhi and Karachi in November on his return to London from a tour of New Zealand and Australia.

The visit will be at the invitation of Prime Ministers Nehru and Mohammed Ali.—France Press.

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The Kyushu Disaster

London, July 6.
Mr. Anthony Greenwood, a Labour Member of Parliament, asked in the House of Commons today what message of sympathy and offers of help the British Government had sent to Japan on the occasion of the recent flood disaster.

Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Minister of State, replied: "A message expressing the deepest sympathy of the British Government with regard to the disaster caused by the floods in Kyushu was sent to the Government of Japan on June 30."

"There are no United Kingdom forces stationed in the affected area but the Commonwealth Command is doing what it can to help and has offered clothing and bedding to the Japanese Government."—Reuter.

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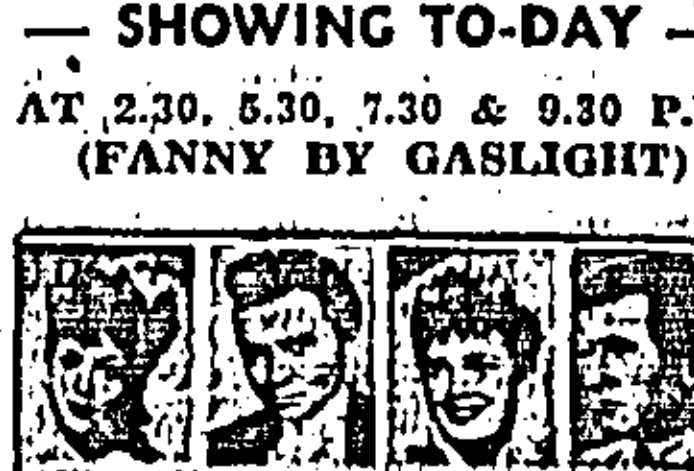


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AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
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— SHOWING TO-DAY —
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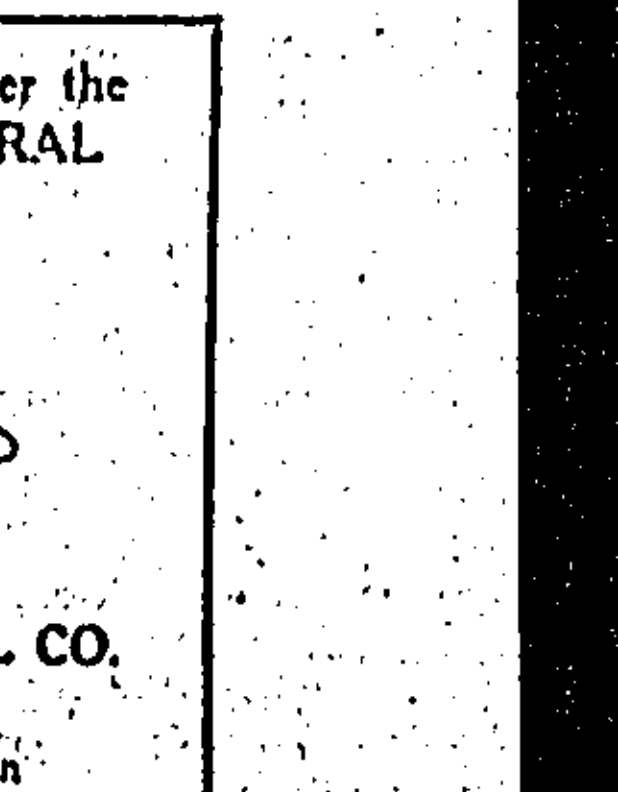
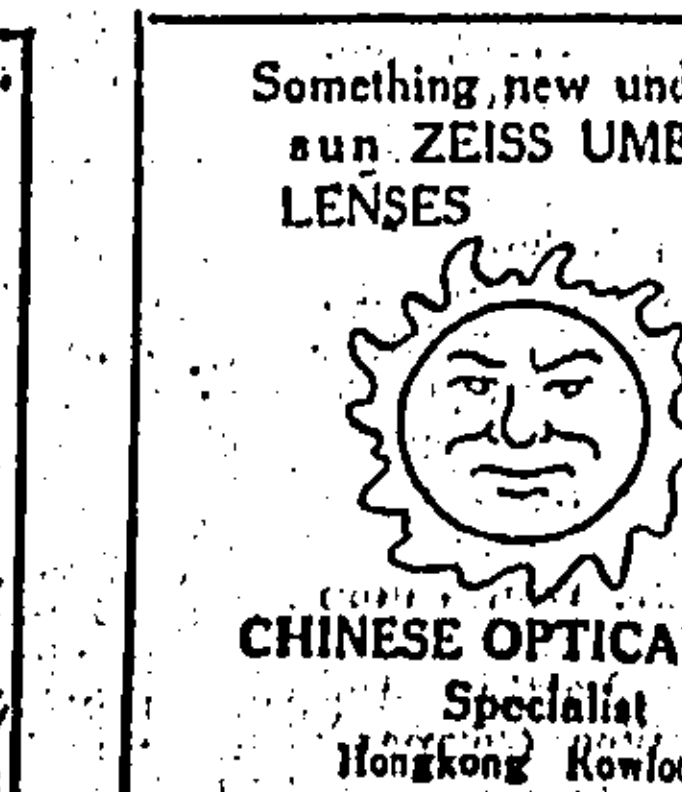
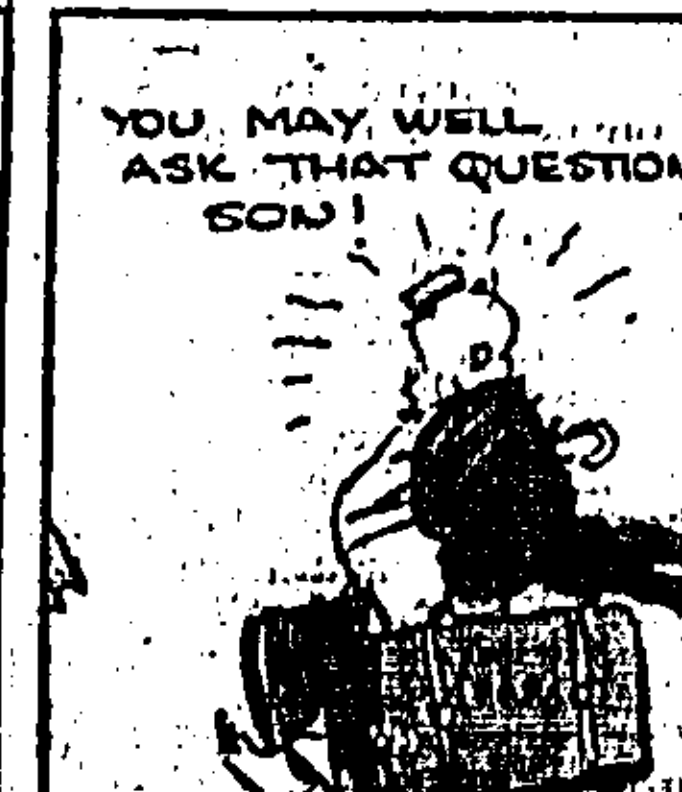


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CABINET RESHUFFLE HINT

Winston Churchill Confronted With Big Problem

Russian Diplomats In Britain

UK Restrictions "Less Severe"

London, July 6. Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Minister of State, said today that British restrictions on the movements of Soviet diplomats in Britain were still much less severe than those in force in Russia.

This was after the relaxation recently announced by the Soviet Government.

Mr. Lloyd had been asked in the House of Commons what restrictions now existed.

He replied: "There has recently been some relaxation of the regulations restricting the movement of British and other diplomats in the U.S.S.R."

"They are, however, still required to give 48 hours' notice of all intended journeys of more than 25 miles from the centre of Moscow. About a third of the area within that radius is forbidden."

"Outside this radius large parts of the Soviet Union are also totally prohibited. They include the three Baltic States, the greater part of the central Asian republics, most of the Ural industrial area, and the main towns on the Trans-Siberian route."

"In the United Kingdom, Soviet diplomatic representatives can travel wherever they like. No part of the country is forbidden them. But, since March, 1952, they have been required to give 48 hours' notice of any intended journeys of more than 25 miles from the centre of London."

"It will be seen that our own restrictions are much less severe than those still in force in the Soviet Union."—Reuter.

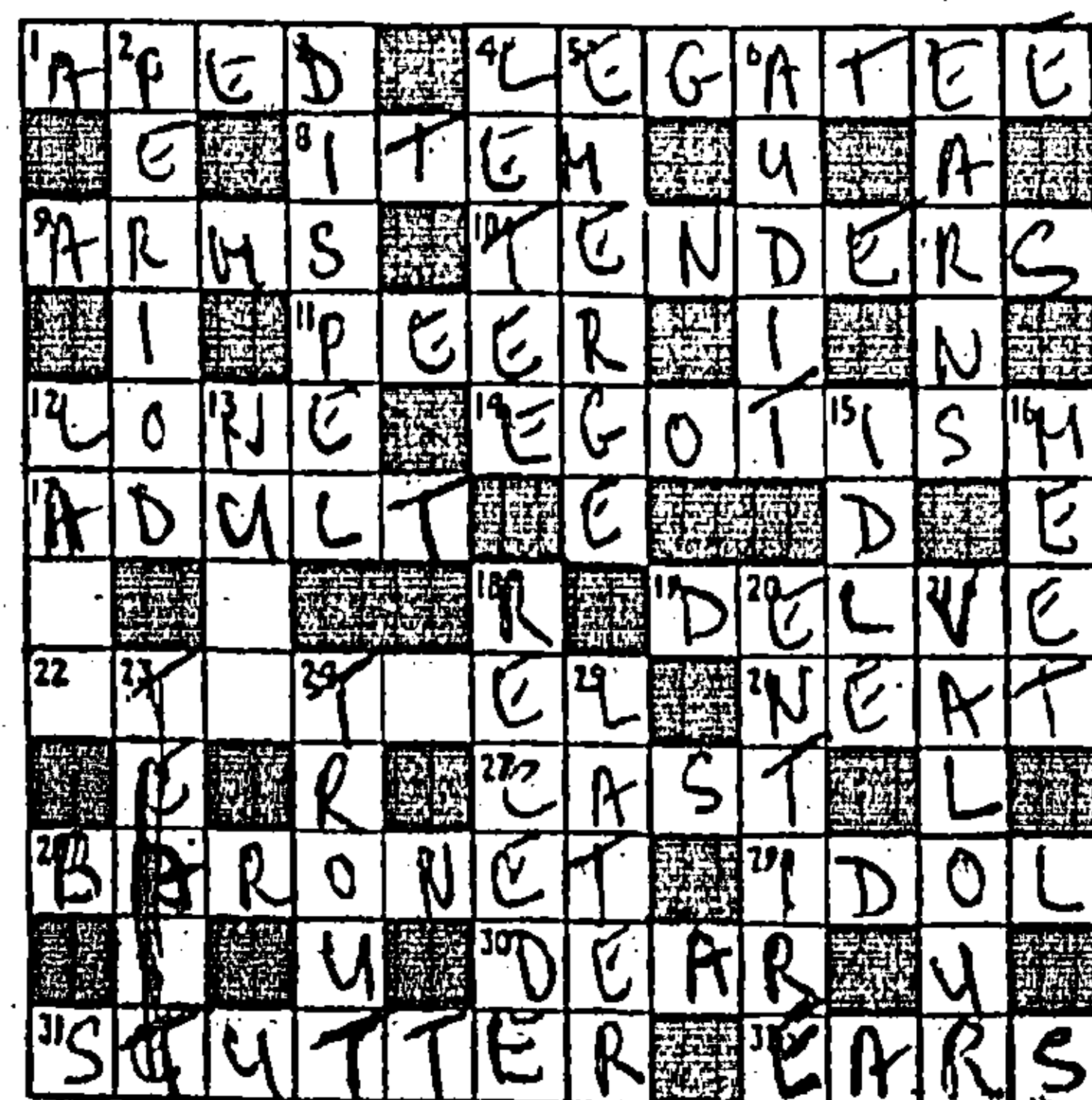
July Fourth Death Toll

Chicago, July 6. At least 254 were killed in traffic accidents in the United States during the Fourth of July week-end, half of them in the last 14 hours of the holiday period when motorists were rushing to get home.

A survey showed today that 122 were drowned during the period from Friday night through Sunday. Plane crashes killed three and 43 died in miscellaneous accidents. Fireworks killed one and injured scores.

The overall total of violent deaths was 423. Deaths from injuries suffered during the week-end probably will boost the Independence Day traffic toll to more than 300.—United Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS
1. Initiated (4).
 4. Beneficiary (7).
 5. Detail (4).
 6. Equals (4).
 10. Greenness (7).
 11. Equal (4).
 12. Solitary (4).
 14. Self-exaltation (7).
 17. Grown-up (5).
 19. Dig (5).
 22. Bird of prey (7).
 26. Tidy (4).
 27. Hunt (4).
 28. Minor nobleman (7).
 29. Object of worship (4).
 30. Expensive (4).
 31. Speak imperfectly (7).
 32. Lickens (4).
- DOWN
2. Term (6).
 3. Scatter (6).
 4. Assembly (3).
 5. Come out (6).
 6. Check on accounts (5).
 7. Decree (5).
 12. Dismiss (4).
 13. Pulls (4).
 15. Lazy (4).
 16. Fitting (4).
 18. Withdraw from (6).
 20. Complete (6).
 21. Bravery (6).
 23. Precise (6).
 24. Fish (5).
 25. Subsequently (5).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1. Pampas, 5. Doped, 8. Rover, 9. Sullen, 10. Valse, 11. Andie, 12. Avid, 13. Slays, 16. Street, 18. Leases, 20. Stern, 22. Aria, 23. Adder, 25. Sousa, 26. Tactful, 27. Elder, 28. Biles, 29. Genned, Down: 1. Passages, 2. Multiple, 3. Area, 4. Sonnets, 5. Devices, 6. Oracle, 7. Essay, 14. Attracts, 16. Scrawled, 18. Sandals, 19. Reverts, 21. Erases, 24. Troll, 25. Rare.

Suggestion Of An Internal Conservative Party Crisis

London, July 7. Sir Winston Churchill, at the age of 78 and, under doctors' orders to rest, is grappling with his biggest problem since the days when he was Britain's war leader — strengthening his Conservative Cabinet until the heavy toll taken by age and illness has been resolved.

This suggests that a Government reshuffle is not far off, and the Prime Minister may have to comb the younger ranks of the party for some of the people he needs to reinforce his weakened Ministry.

The situation contains all the elements of an internal Conservative crisis, which may involve not only the question of Sir Winston Churchill's own continuation in the Premiership, but also the decision of who will succeed him — Mr. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, who will be unable to resume his duties until the autumn, or Mr. R. A. Butler, who is running the day-to-day affairs of the country as temporary Prime Minister while still carrying on his normal job as head of the Treasury.

Crisis Still Unsolved

Djakarta, July 6. The 34-day-old Indonesian Cabinet crisis remains unsolved today as outgoing Foreign Minister Sukarno-Notowidlo failed to form a Government.

He returned his mandate to President Soekarno after he had failed to gain the support of the Moslem Masjumi Party.—France-Press.

Stand On Indo-China Approved

Washington, July 6. The State Department expressed gratification today with the declaration by the new French Government regarding the Associated States of Indo-China.

When asked to comment on the declaration, a Department spokesman, Mr. Lincoln White, made this oral statement at his regular press conference: "The declaration which the new Government of France has sent to the Government of Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam is a most welcome development. In proposing negotiations the Government of France has taken a constructive and realistic step toward meeting the desires of the people of the Associated States for more complete independence."

"The United States Government will wholeheartedly support the efforts of the French Government in this direction in the confident belief that the way is open for relationships firmly based on mutual interest and common consent which will strengthen the French Union and the ability of the French Union forces to carry on their valiant struggle against Communist aggression." — United Press.

The Prime Minister's friends are hopeful that his abnormal constitution will quickly recover from the strain he has given it, and that he will be fit soon to take over the helm again and restore the Cabinet structure.

But it is recognized there is just the chance that the gallant Churchill frame has at last called "enough" and that he may have to take greater care of himself in future.

Politicians are asking what will happen if this proves to be the case. They cannot see Sir Winston Churchill clinging to office, unless he feels fully confident of carrying it on with all his old vigour.

But one thing is generally regarded as certain. Only a firm conviction that Mr. Eden, for health reasons, could not possibly inherit his mantle would reconcile the Prime Minister to the idea that it should fall on Mr. Butler.

Politicians point out that Sir Winston Churchill and Mr. Butler have never been close to each other and have little in common. Their political views have been frequently in conflict in the past—for instance on the great question associated with Indian independence.

YOUNG HOPEFULS

In the event of a Government reshuffle, there is a dearth of mature politicians for Cabinet posts, but the Government "second string" and the Party rank and file include many young and able men eager to get the chance to shine in bigger jobs.

The Foreign Secretaryship is a job which, if necessary, could still be filled from the inner Cabinet—for instance by Sir David Maxwell-Fyfe, 53, the former Attorney-General, or by Sir Alexander Macmillan, if he is well enough.

Lord Salisbury, at present acting Foreign Secretary, is also eligible, but Britain like to have her Foreign Secretary in the House of Commons where he can carry on account daily. Peers cannot speak in the Commons.

Outside the Cabinet there are many "possibles" for any projected reconstruction—up-and-coming politicians whose youth Parliamentarians consider would be no bar to their success in the modern Conservative Party, the "old school tie" is no longer the criterion of fitness for senior office. But it must be admitted the majority of those from whom Sir Winston Churchill would have to choose happen to be products of England's famous and exclusive public schools, Eton or Harrow, and her universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

UNDISPUTED ARBITER

By accident of birth a fair proportion have been born with silver spoons in their mouths. But Sir Winston, who cares less for educational background, family and worldly possessions than for performance, would not allow this to sway his judgment either way.

And he is meantime the undisputed arbiter both of Cabinet personnel and of Conservative Party policy. Unlike the Labour Party, whose annual delegate conference determines political power, Conservatives place this power in the hands of their party leader.

In any reconstruction, promotion may come to these men:—1. Ian MacLeod, 39, Minister of Health, who has given his party great joy by making repeated Parliamentary speeches against his Socialist predecessor, the eloquent Aneurin Bevan. This tall, good-looking Scot, educated at Fettes College and Cambridge, is the son of Dr. MacLeod of Skipton, and is a journalist by profession.

2. Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, 48, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs who has been widely acclaimed on both sides of Parliament as one of the ablest of the younger Conservatives. He created a very favourable impression at the recent Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference here.

He, like Mr. MacLeod, had his early education in Scotland—at Fettes College, Edinburgh, before going on to Cambridge. He is a barrister, and served throughout the second world war, rising to the rank of Brigadier on the General Staff of Second Army headquarters. He was awarded the United States Order of the Legion of Merit.

YOUTHFUL MINISTER

3. Sir David Eccles, 48, "tall, dark and handsome", Minister of Works, who directed the transformation of central London for the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth. He went to Winchester and afterwards to Oxford University, and is married to a daughter of the late Viscount Dawson of Penn.

4. John Boyd-Carpenter, 45, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and reputedly one of the ablest administrators in Sir Winston Churchill's junior team. Shortish, and of vigorous stride, he has put his training as a barrister to good account at the Treasury. He was educated at Stowe and Oxford University, and served with the Scots Guards in the second world war.

5. Alan Lennox-Boyd, now Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation, educated at Sherborne School and Oxford. He married Lady Patricia Guinness, and has ministerial experience going back to before the war. In a recent fusion of Ministries, he took over Civil Aviation to combine this department with his Transport Department.

6. Mr. Duncan Sandys, who won laurels from Conservatives for the skilful way in which, as Supply Minister, he handled the Bill returning the iron and steel industry to private ownership. His father was a Conservative M.P. He is an Eton and Oxford product, and he was in the diplomatic service before the war. His wife is Sir Winston Churchill's daughter, Diana.—Reuter.

NURSES

MAKE THE BEST AIR HOSTESSES

Britain's shortage of nurses is being aggravated by the number leaving hospitals to become air hostesses.

"The discipline they receive in hospital and particularly the experience in giving personal service as well as the technical training they get are just what we want," says Mr. Dudley, catering manager of British European Airways, who is responsible for recruiting the Corporation's airgirls.

"Ex-nurses are among the most efficient members of my staff."

Most of the nurses-turned-airgirls give their reasons for leaving hospitals as: poor pay, antiquated conditions and unnecessary supervision.

As hostesses, they say, they can earn nearly twice as much money and are accepted as responsible members of the crew.

Next to nurses on the list of good recruits for the exclusive corps of British airgirls are ex-school mistresses between the ages of 25 and 30, and former actresses.

In each case, the recruiting men say, it is discipline in training that is the key to jobs in the air.

Cecil Rhodes Pageant

Bulawayo, July 6. Princess Margaret and the Queen Mother, Queen Elizabeth, today ended their four-day visit to Bulawayo for the Rhodes Centenary celebrations by seeing a pageant based on Cecil Rhodes' life.

More than 3,000 people, including many school children, packed the centenary exhibition theatre for the pageant. Crowds waited outside the theatre to see the royal car arrive and leave again later in the afternoon for the royal train for an overnight journey.—Reuter.

Archduke And Family



Archduke Otto of Hapsburg, with his wife, Princess Regina, and their little daughter, Andrea Maria, at Wursburg, Bavaria, where the baby was born and recently christened. — Express Photo.

Congressman Is Barred From Atomic Tests

New York, July 6.

A California Congressman was turned away from the atomic weapons tests in Nevada in May as an alleged security risk, the New York Herald-Tribune reported in a copyrighted story today.

Representative Robert L. Condon, a Democrat, told the newspaper that he had been invited to view the tests with other Congressmen. He said that two representatives of the Atomic Energy Commission met him at the Las Vegas airport on May 5 and told him he "was not to be allowed to participate in the observation of the atomic explosions."

Mr. Condon said that he subsequently discussed the matter with Mr. Gordon Dean, Chairman of the AEC, who told him that the charges against him were made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Condon told the newspaper that they were simply a "rehash of stale political charges which had been levelled at me by my Republican opponents when I was elected to the California legislature in 1948, when I was re-elected in 1950 and when I was elected to Congress in 1952."

Mr. Condon said that the charges involved his association with a law firm which he had left in 1948 or 1949 which represented the CIO unions in the East Bay area of San Francisco and with the National Lawyers Guild.

"I am not and have never been a Communist or a Communist sympathizer," Mr. Condon told the newspaper. "I completely reject the Communist philosophy and I think my voting record on foreign aid, the Korean war and every issue relating to the struggle between free country and the Russians or Russian-dominated countries bears eloquent witness to my anti-Communist position."

"JUST THE SAME"

He said that he had made that statement to Mr. Dean and "as far as I am concerned the matter is closed and my status with the Atomic Energy Commission is precisely the same as that of any other Congressman."

Mr. Condon said that he did not know if other members of Congress had been subjected to an FBI security check before being allowed to witness the atomic explosions.

"But if that was done I think most members of Congress—both Senate and House—would object to this type of surveillance," he was quoted as saying. "After all, each one of us is elected by our constituents because they think we are loyal Americans and are fit to represent them."

Mr. Condon said that he had stopped at Las Vegas on route to Vallojo, California, where he spoke at the launching of a minesweeper at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Significant Emphasis By Moscow On 'Pravda' Article

MAKING EXCUSES IN ADVANCE?

London, July 6.

Moscow Radio today gave full coverage to the Pravda article on "broadening splits in the Anglo-American bloc" in home and overseas broadcasts.

The foreign service broadcast the article in Rumanian, Czech, Polish, Bulgarian and Hungarian, in English for listeners in North America and Southeast Asia, Scandinavian languages, Yugoslav languages, German, Greek and Middle East languages.

In some languages and on Moscow's home service it was broadcast twice.

In Paris, quarters close to the French Foreign Ministry described the editorial as "an attempt to prepare an alibi" for further unrest in Eastern Europe.

The Pravda allegation that the United States was "ready to launch more and more advanced provocations" appeared to indicate that the Soviet Government feared that the recent riots in East Berlin and Czechoslovakia might spread to other "satellite" countries, these sources said.

Pravda wanted to create in advance the impression that the United States was responsible for any further outbreaks of violence.

French experts on Russian affairs, who hold the belief that there is considerable dissension among the top Kremlin leaders about the tactics they should adopt towards the West, believed that today's Pravda editorial represented the views of the "tough school of thought" among the Russian leaders.

VOLTE FACE

The Pravda article was clearly designed to drive a wedge between the United States and its European Allies, political circles close to the West German Government said.

They said it was remarkable that Sir Winston Churchill, branded as a warmonger a few months ago, was now "a harbinger of peace."

The article also showed that the Soviet authorities feared a repetition of disturbances such as the Berlin riots and wanted to stamp such riots in advance as the work of American agitators.

The German political circles added it would have been easy for Russia to prove she wanted four-power talks by getting rid of the East German Government after the Berlin revolt. Instead the Government had been upheld by Russian bayonets which did not seem intended to increase the general readiness for negotiation.

In Berlin, a West German Social Democratic Party spokesman said the article showed

They said: "We believe that Berliners have the right to circulate freely throughout their city."

They welcomed the lifting of "certain" restrictions imposed by General Dzhirava after June 17 as, for instance, the curfew and the gathering of groups of more than three people, but asked that the underground and elevated railway systems be allowed to cross the sector borders again. The city railway systems have been out since June 17.—Reuter.

It denied that United States aircraft had dropped "provocative leaflets" over East Berlin, inciting the people against the Government, as the Soviet Commandant, Major-General P. T. Dzhirava, had claimed in his last letter on June 30.

In their letter the Commandants — Major-General C.F. Coleman, Britain, Major-General Tomas B. Timberman, United States, and Brigadier-General Pierre Manceau, France—said these charges were "a travesty of the facts."

TALKS ON LIBYAN AIR BASES

London, July 6.

Official sources said today that very satisfactory progress had been made in the talks between British and Libyan officials on Britain's use of air bases in Libya and Britain's contribution to Libya's revenue.

The Libyan Prime Minister, Sayed Muhammad, visited the Foreign Office this morning with senior officials of his Government and they conferred with the Minister of State, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, and other British Ministers.

Officials said that they discussed the progress made in the talks between British and Libyan officials in recent weeks.

"The reason for today's meeting was that a stage in the talks has been reached when it was thought that a meeting of Ministers was appropriate," the Foreign Office said.—United Press.

Against skin disease and itching

Mitigal

GENUINE BAYER PRODUCT MANUFACTURED IN LEVERKUSEN, GERMANY

LAST WEEK —
WE OFFERED YOU QUIET TIES

THIS WEEK —
WE SHOW YOU LOUD ONES!

INDIAN COTTON MADRAS.

Washable ties and bows in bright checks, stripes & pseudo-tartan designs. Loud, yes, but smart too.

TWO WINDOW DISPLAYS AT

MACKINTOSH'S
ALEXANDRA HOUSE
and
DES VOEUX ROAD.

Air-conditioned for your comfort.

THE PRIVATE MOTORIST IN TODAY'S RUSSIA

By JOHN CUNCLIFFE

MOSCOW Radio announced in July, 1952, that "motoring is rapidly gaining popularity in the Soviet Union. The Moscow Central Motor Club has several thousand members—factory and office workers, engineers, scientists and artists." The Soviet Monitor of February 9, 1951, provided similar information and went on to say:

"Before the establishment of Soviet power not a single peasant in Estonia had a car. Now hundreds of working people in rural areas are car owners. In Georgia there is a big demand for cars. In the Stalin collective farm in Adzharia 20 collective farmers possess Pobeda cars."

Excellent. Let us follow the fortunes of a Stakhanovite (a factory worker with a phenomenal output who is handsomely paid), an engineer, or other privileged individual in the comparatively new sport of motoring.

First Step

The first step, of course, is to acquire a State-made car, of which there are four models available. The smallest, the Moskvich, is a run-about, rather like a German Opel and of somewhat higher horsepower than the British Morris or Austin "babies." It is priced at 8,500 roubles. Next in size is the Pobeda, which costs 17,000 roubles, and is roughly comparable with the Standard "Vanguard." After that comes the Zim at 27,000 roubles, and finally the Zis, rather like the Packard, which carries the Party nabobs, and costs as much as 80,000 roubles. It is difficult to compare these prices with Western prices in the absence of any real exchange rate. At the official rate of 10 roubles to the £1 they would be quite fantastic, but at the more realistic rate of about 40 roubles to the £1, they seem reasonable enough, especially in view of the purchase tax which Englishmen still have to pay on their cars.

The next question is that of delivery, and here the difficulties begin. There are, of course, no available statistics concerning the current Soviet production of cars. Statistical

experts have estimated that there are in Russia 210,000 passenger cars, or one per thousand population, as compared with 2,500,000 cars in Britain, or one for every 20 inhabitants. We know that the Soviet authorities specified an annual output of 500,000 vehicles in their 1950 plan. We also know, however, that even if that figure was attained 87 percent of production is given up to lorries, leaving only 13 percent for passenger cars, of which Government requirements absorb four-fifths. This suggests that the prospective Soviet car-owner may have to wait a long time for delivery.

Once he gets his car, his next preoccupation will be with the roads he must traverse, and disillusionment may be considerable. The situation is described in "Russia's Soviet Economy" by H. Schwarz (London, 1951):

"New roads have been built during the Soviet regime and others improved, but the great majority remain ordinary dirt paths, entirely impassable by wheeled vehicles because of rain or snow during large periods of the year. The paved-road network is moderately well developed in the Western U.S.S.R., where many of the larger cities are connected by such all-weather links. East of the Urals the network of paved roads is grossly inadequate so that many important areas are without adequate motor linkage. But even in the Western area most of the roads are unsurfaced."

Bad Roads

This state of affairs was confirmed by Izvestia on June 5, 1952. The paper blamed local Soviets and highway organisations, and added: "Bad roads and a careless attitude towards their exploitation inflict great damage on the State and collective farms. It is difficult even to establish how many cars and lorries are put out of commission prematurely, how much fuel is consumed in vain, how the transport of freight is delayed because of bad and poorly built roads. This exerts a particular influence at the height of the deliveries of agricultural foodstuffs, as well as during the transport of manufactured goods from town to country."

Nor is the motoring press of Russia encouraging. On the subject of the Moskvich car Automobil has mentioned such things as the hand-brake not working properly, windows falling down while the car is in motion, rain leaking through the insulation round the windscreen and the rear window; dust filtering through cracks in the floor and body; the erratic behaviour of the windscreen wiper, which either fails to work or sometimes cannot be turned off. The same journal was not much more comforting about the Pobeda. After listing a number of defects, it concluded:

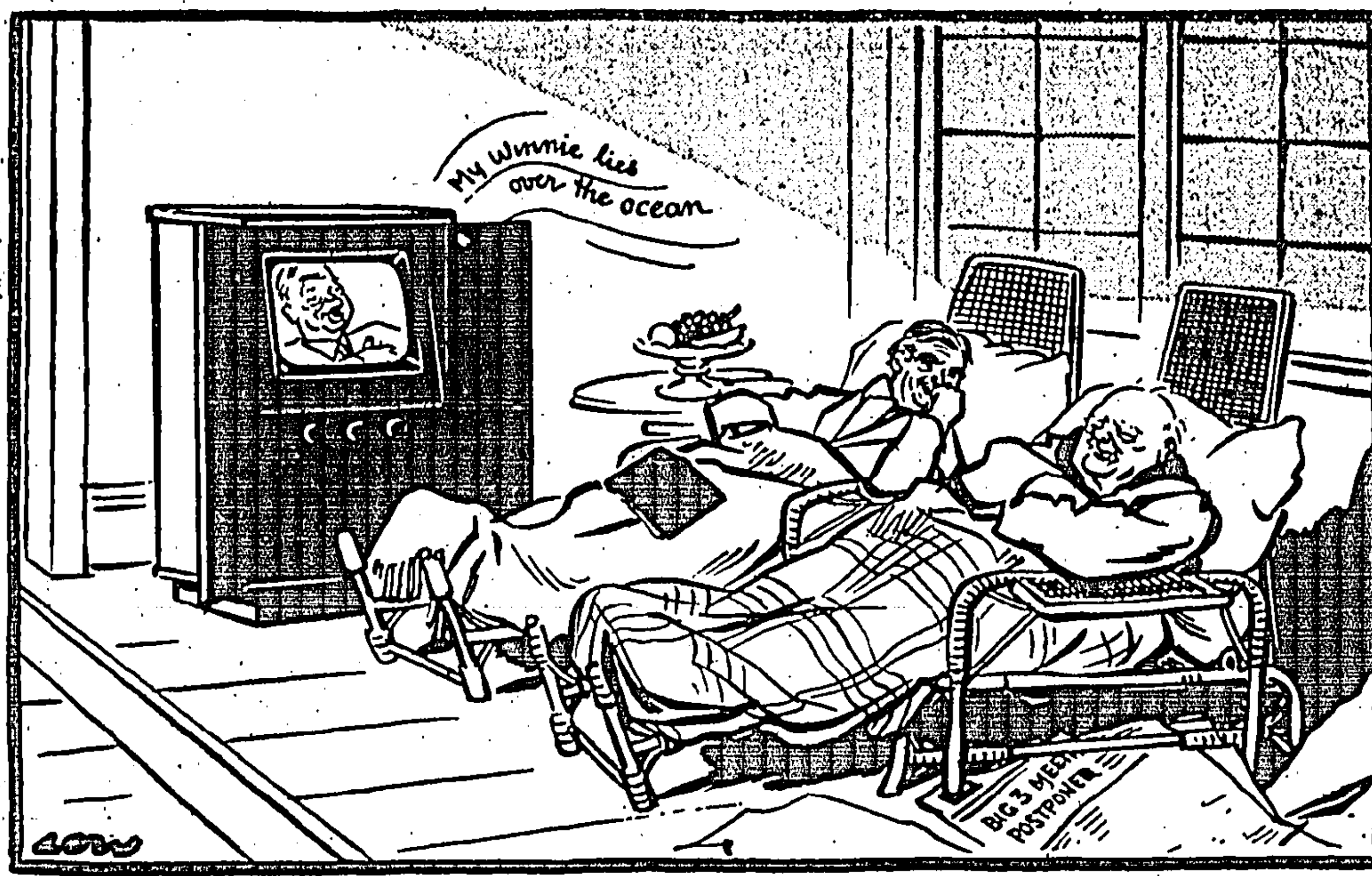
"Operating practice shows that more than 50 percent of the defects in the car result from defects in the electrical equipment. The quality of the electrical equipment and the length of service of some instruments are still unsatisfactory, e.g. the induction coil, horn and starter."

Tribulations

The Soviet car-owner's difficulties do not end here as the letters of some motorists have testified. It is extremely difficult, in some parts of the Soviet Union, to get one's car serviced. A group of car-owners wrote to the Literary Gazette on October 23, 1951 to point out that a private car sometimes becomes a burden:

"The fact is that, despite the swift and wide growth of personal car-owning in the Donbass, nobody here has concerned himself about servicing private cars. If one of us needs to have his car overhauled, to have a part replaced (even a simple one), to have a scratch on the body painted out, to have the battery charged or the tyres retreaded, then his tribulations immediately begin."

"There is not a single garage in Stalino, Merkeyevka, Gorlovka, Zhdanov and other towns in Stalino oblast which does work for private owners. There is not even any place to have a car washed. There is little of the atmosphere of carefree motoring in all this; indeed, there is much to make the prospective car-owner pause. Certainly there is much to suggest that a great deal needs to be done before motoring becomes as popular in the Soviet Union as Moscow Radio would have the Western world believe."



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★ Beverley Baxter says he's A WOBBLER IN THE BIG CONTROVERSY

London. WE have gone television mad. This new monster threatens to alter the habits of mankind, for it has added sight to sound on the air. It only remains for some new inventor to give us the element of smell, and the illusion will be complete.

As usual, the Americans are a long way ahead of us. Television has revolutionised life over there. Last winter, in New York, I visited a friend in his home where there were no fewer than four sets to serve the entire household. When I asked him what effect it had had upon his family, he answered: "The children won't go to bed; my wife is going blind; and my dog has gone to see a psychiatrist."

After watching some of the programmes I knew that he was not exaggerating—at least not much.

Party issue

UNHAPPILY, here in Britain the future of television has become a party political issue—a fact which is much to be deplored. The issue, as you are well aware, is not television itself, but whether there shall be commercially sponsored programmes competing with the State-controlled B.B.C. television programmes.

With more haste than seemed necessary the Conservative Government committed itself to sponsored programmes, and with an obstinacy that is slightly ridiculous Mr. Aitken has announced that when the Socialists return to power they will unsponsor the sponsors.

So even in the realm of entertainment we are to have the dreary process of denationalisation and re-nationalisation.

For: Against

BRIEFLY, the Tory case is that, despite the success of the B.B.C., the principle of monopoly is wrong. If an author or actor runs foul of the B.B.C. there is

no other broadcasting source in Britain to which he can turn. More than that, a State-controlled television service could become a means of political propaganda for an extreme Left Wing Government.

By bringing commercials into television would remain independent, the increased revenue would mean more attractive programmes and above all, there would be a choice for the viewers. As a safeguard there would be an irrevocable code of conduct to which the commercialists would have to conform, or lose their licence.

These are powerful arguments, at any rate powerful enough to induce the Tories to go ahead. However, let us now look at the other side. Perhaps I can condense it a little by citing the case of Sir Thomas Beecham.

For many years he gave us opera at Covent Garden with the assistance of Beecham's Pills. In other words, he financed the opera—out of the money left to him through his family business. But he did not announce that Beecham's opera was being presented by Beecham's Pills. We were spared that. Yet that is precisely what sponsored programmes will do.

Too critical

WE shall have soap operas, as the Americans call them. Guinness is good for you might well present Alex Guinness in scenes from "Hamlet". We shall have plays by the courtesy of Players, and there will no doubt be basses by Bass. Well, what does it matter, if the programmes are good? The products are advertised, and therefore, it could be argued that Baxter is writing a sponsored column. So what is all the howling about? There is a difference. In a newspaper you can read what you want and skip the rest, but on television there is no alternative for the eye and the ear to the plugging of the advertiser. Nor can the advertiser tell me what to write.

Some of the criticism against commercial radio and television in America goes too far. The Ford Company regularly presented the Metropolitan Opera on the air with nothing but a dignified announcement at the beginning and the end. Two years ago I went on a watch manufacturer's programme in New York, and the only "plugging" was at the finish, when they modestly said that if you fell down a mountain-side that particular watch would still be keeping the correct time.

On the other hand, manufacturers of deodorants and dandruff cures are unctuously unspeakable.

Yes or No?

SO the issue narrows down to this. Do we want a State monopoly giving us programmes without the spur of competition? Or do we want a choice by the intervention of commercial advertisers?

Lady Violet Bonham Carter, Lord Halifax, and Christopher Mayhew are trying to make up the people's mind, and The Times newspaper is with them to the hilt. I think the public is old enough to think for itself. As a critic and a politician, however, I cannot pass my dilemma on. I shall vote for sponsored television in Parliament for the simple reason that I would rather have it than another Socialist Government, but I shall vote reluctantly. Television, as a form of entertainment, is not an unmixed blessing. It comforts the lonely and makes the home attractive, but it will hurt the living theatre, the concert hall, and the cinema. It will hasten the end of conversation as an art; it will add to the process of making us a race of twiddlers; and the dust will grow on the books in our libraries. I shall wobble from this column to a comfortable chair, find some good music on the radio, and read Carlyle's simple tale of the French Revolution.

THE NEW BATTERY CAPTAIN

From Colin Lawson

Copenhagen. FROM beleaguered Berlin I flew to Copenhagen to meet the new captain of the Polish liner Battery. He has just come but fresh from behind the Iron Curtain.

In Red Berlin are the blatant signs of Communist rule: the power of the party member; the dangers of kicking over the political traces.

And within minutes of boarding the Battery I found unmistakable signs of the same system. A tough political boss, a trusted Communist Party member named Peter Sziemiel (pronounced Sheemiel) is in charge of the 14,300-ton ship.

In name he is the first officer with the rank of commander. He has no marine or navigational experience, and has not been to nautical school.

Knows All

BUT he watches every move by the captain and the officers. Everything they do is known to him. He is the leader of a small army. His underlings watch the rank and file sailors.

Immediately the ship docked the 315 Polish members of the crew were lectured for an hour by the political commissar and warned not to try to escape. Only sailors helping with re-provisioning and a handful of Danes in the crew were allowed to go ashore.

With the help of a Danish shipping official, I got aboard. And the first thing I saw was a chubby little lad, son of a Polish passenger, with a Red Star the size of a telephone dial embroidered on each leg of his shorts.

I found 51-year-old Captain Tadeusz Meissner. He was surprised to see me.

Could we have a chat? I had come such a long way to see him. "Ah, yes, we shall talk. But I must fetch my First Officer, Commander Peter Sziemiel. Marine etiquette, you know."

"Not Told"

AND into the smart carpet-covered lounge walked Sziemiel, 31, fair-haired, unsmiling.

I asked what they knew of the escape in England of Captain Meissner's old colleague, Captain Jon Cwiklinski. Promptly they snapped out: "Nothing. Poland has not been told. There is nothing official."

So I showed them British newspapers with the announcement by Captain Cwiklinski that he left the ship at Hebrides on Tyne because he feared arrest if he returned to Poland.

There was a moment of excitement. Eagerly, Captain Meissner turned to Commander Sziemiel. "Ah, this is something new for us," he said, and started to translate the article into Polish. When he got to the passage "had to go," I would have been arrested... he laughed. Then:

"I was very surprised to learn that my old friend Cwiklinski had jumped his ship. We have served together."

"I can understand his anxiety over his wife, and all laughter in Gdynia, not for reasons he gives (fear of reprisals on them) but because they will now have to work to live."

Busy Day

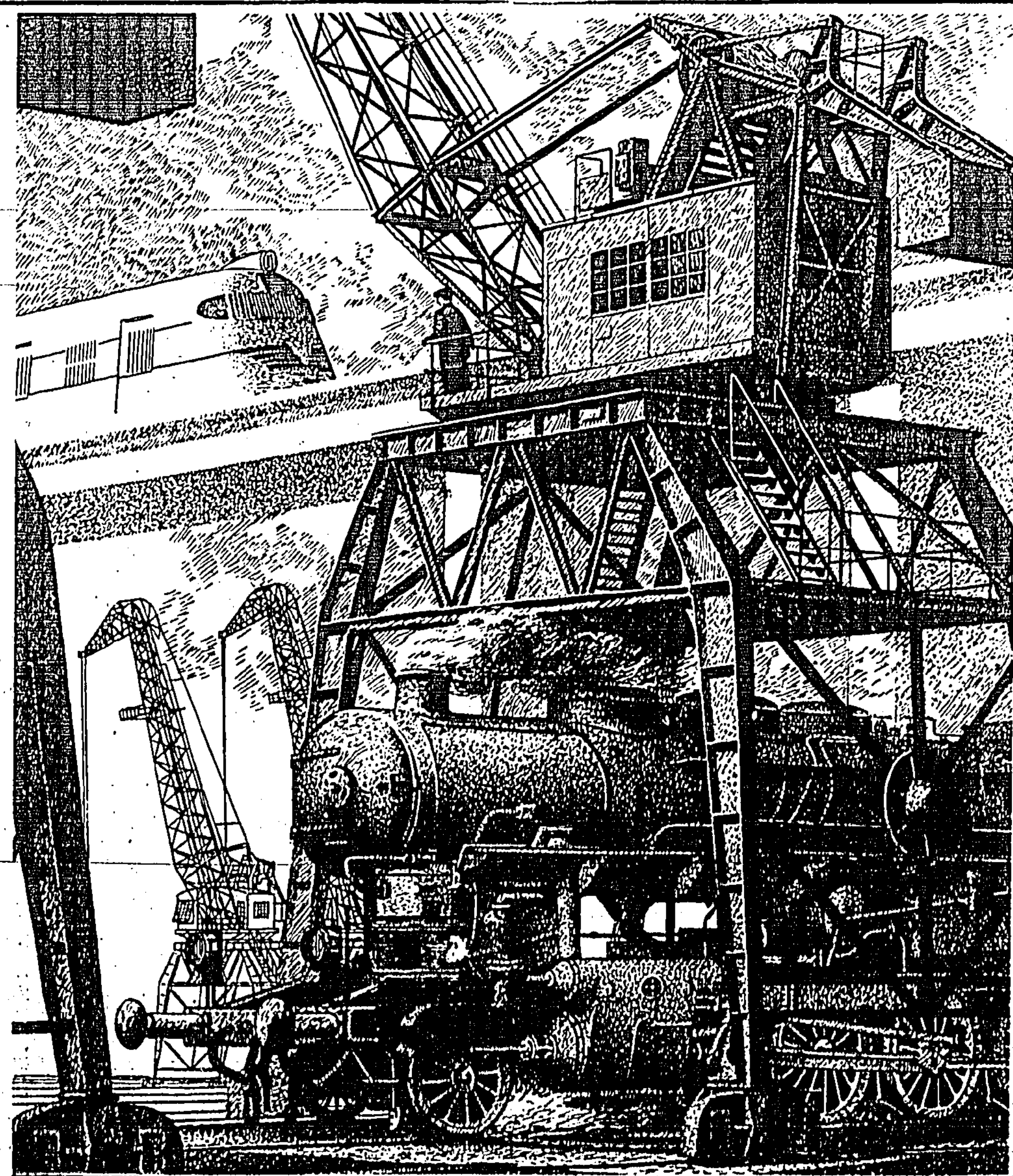
SZIEMIEL shrugged, then said: "His wife should be all right. She should certainly not be arrested."

I steered the conversation round to Commander Sziemiel's job. Was he not young, at 31, to be in such an important position?

Captain Meissner said: "Well, you know, his job is not nautical. Before the war it would have been called, perhaps, entertainment officer. Now we can call it welfare."

Would the captain and his political colleague care to lunch with me? The captain hesitated, looked at Sziemiel, then refused. "I have a busy day, you know."

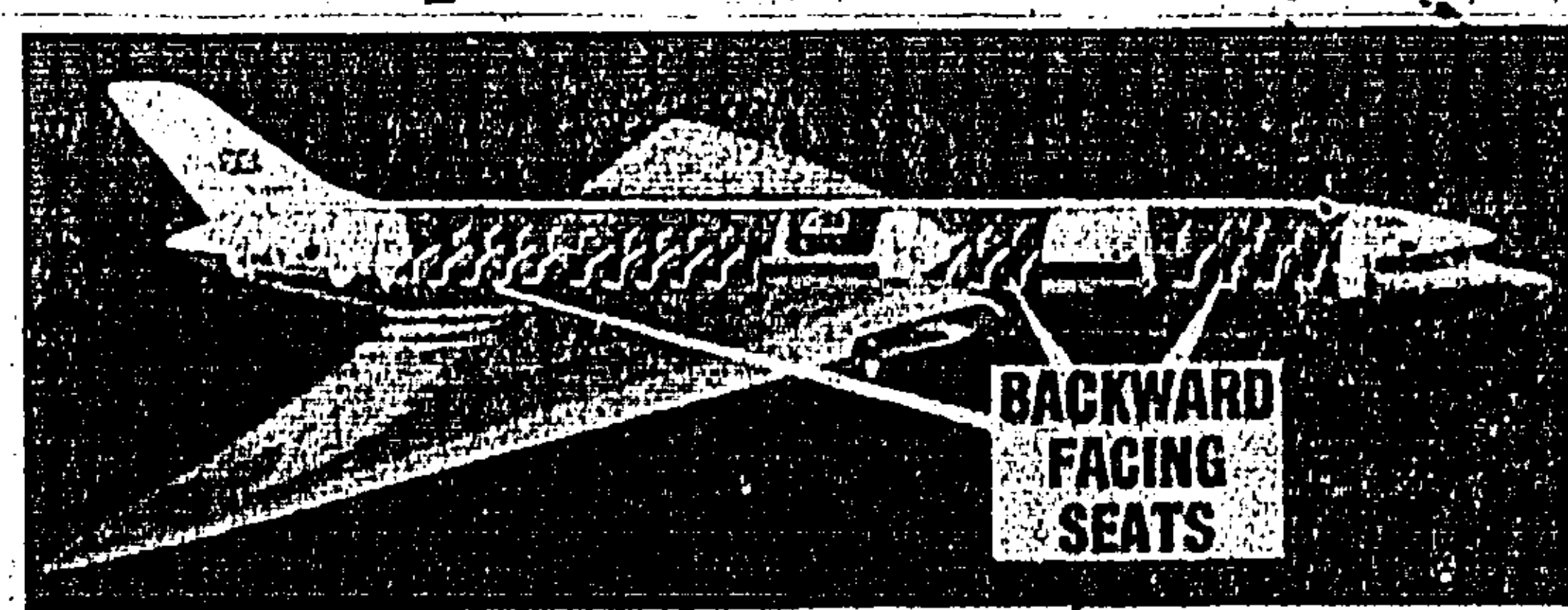
Then would Commander Sziemiel care to lunch? He declined abruptly. "It was time for me to go."



Cranes, Railway and Rolling Material, Diesel Motor Trains, Locomotives, Centrifuges, Autoclaves, Ships.

NIKEX Hungarian Trading Company for Products of Heavy Industry, Budapest V. Dorottya u. 6. P.O.B. 25. Budapest 51.

Next, a swept-wing jetliner so fast it will stop the clock... at 1d. a mile



THE world's first delta-wing jetliner—in model form—was unveiled last week by Sir Roy Dobson, head of A. V. Roe, the makers. It will carry up to 131 passengers, in backward-facing seats, which have been shown to be much safer in case of accidents.

Flying at 40,000 ft. at more than 600 miles an hour it will cross the Atlantic so fast—five hours—that it will reach New York at the same local time as it leaves London. Its name: Avro Atlantic. It is a larger sequel to the Vulcan delta-wing bomber, now in production for the R.A.F.

Because of its speed and size, it will carry passengers at a cost of only 1d. a mile. Said Sir Roy: "No such claim can be made for any other aircraft." He promised delivery by 1958—and that is the date, said Sir Miles Thomas, chairman of B.O.A.C., that he wants jet airliners for the Atlantic route.

Colonel UP and Mr. DOWN... by Walter



YOUR BIRTHDAY... By STELLA

TUESDAY, JULY 7

BORN today, you have a shrewd head for business and are very likely to make a fortune during your lifetime. You are not penny-pinching and you know how to make a little go a long way—and how to make your pennies earn dollars! Yet you are not penny-pinching and if you do become wealthy, the chances are that you will utilize the bulk of your fortune in helping others less fortunate than yourself. Your sympathies are keen and you sense what a person needs without asking.

You must, however, guard against a tendency to gossip. You are usually pretty good at rising up a situation, but sometimes you make guesses instead of waiting for all the facts to come in. This can lead to misunderstanding. So don't jump to conclusions. You are also somewhat inclined to worry over minor matters. When it comes to important things, you are calm, sure and

positive in your reactions. Yet, something quite unimportant can cause you unkind annoyance.

Actually, this tendency may merely be the result of mounting tensions. Your health is not as robust as you might wish it to be and often your nervous energy outstrips your physical stamina. You get over-tired and the needless worrying begins to get plenty of rest and everything looks fine!

Literature and the arts appeal to you and you would enjoy your work if it fell into these spheres. If not, you should cultivate one of the arts as a hobby—making your living in some more mundane fashion. Marriage should bring you exceptional happiness.

To find what the stars have in store for tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8

CANCER (June 22-July 23)—Opportunities are open for you today, to be ready to take full advantage of them at this time, promptly.

LEO (July 24-Aug. 23)—If you are planning a party for later on in the week, this is a good time to make careful preparations.

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 23)—If plans in the past have gone awry, this is a good time to give them some future time.

LIBRA (Sept. 24-Oct. 23)—If a friend you have not seen for a long time says a visit you can have a surprisingly good time.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 23)—This is a time for your mental powers

to take charge of affairs. Use that brain! It can save time for you.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 23)—Invite good friends to your house this evening and enjoy yourself thoroughly.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—Don't get too many irons in the fire today. Stick to one job and get it done right.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—Be careful of electrical gadgets around the house. Test your wiring to be sure it is entirely safe.

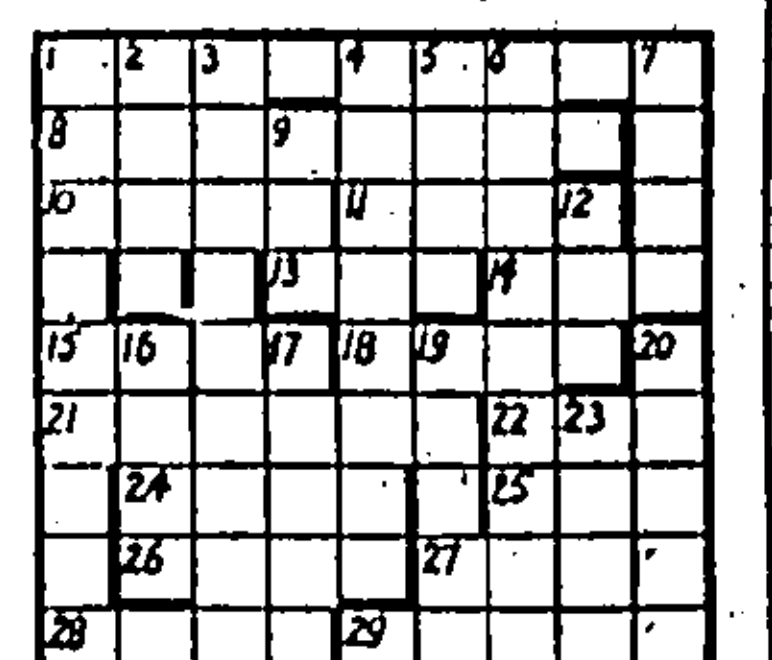
PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 20)—Don't be extravagant. If you want to celebrate, do it on a conservative scale. You can still have fun.

ARIES (Mar. 21-Apr. 20)—Romance may beckon today. Don't have from it, you can have fun. Scrumpion time! Vacation, perhaps?

TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 21)—A new idea may have the way to a new and exciting success pattern. Do all you can efficiently now.

GEMINI (May 22-June 21)—The stars say this can be an active day for you. Take advantage of all golden opportunities.

CROSSWORD



1. It had rope (anagram). (9)
2. Social time of minutiae this—the aim is up. (8)
3. War from Paris a— (Love-ice). (4)
4. Denomination. (4)
5. Found in new estate. (3)
6. Civil Service Taps. (3)
7. Go from South. (4)
8. Olden British name. (4)
9. Lava is in different form. (6)
10. The little blonde was. (3)
11. Shock. (4)
12. A prophet from "Arise, Awake." (4)
13. This is a title in very close. (4)
14. Dry goes backward. (4)
15. Oldest little blonde (8)
16. Down
17. Often before after the fact (9)
18. Chart. (4)
19. Jet-age bird. (9)
20. Job you can't quit. (4)
21. Food wherever Di. (4)
22. Nice years (anagram). (4)
23. Looked over. (4)
24. Given a mark of honour this (4)
25. The muddled— at the (4)
26. (Kipling). (4)
27. Dried. (4)
28. This— (Shakespeare). (4)
29. Give him the money (5)
30. Calendar fruit. (4)

DUMB-BELLS



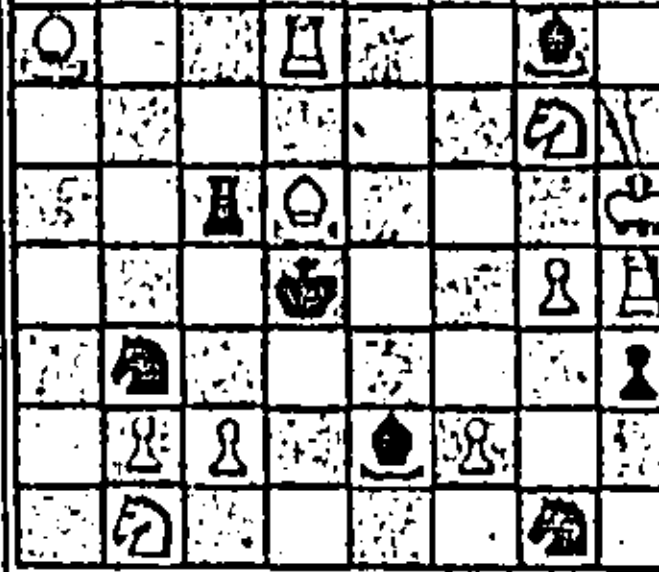
OUR BUDGET FOR LAST MONTH SHOWS A BIG DEFICIT!

OH, FIE! HOW SHALL WE SPEND IT?

CHESS PROBLEM

By J. HARTONG

Black, 7 pieces.



White, 11 pieces.

White to play; mate in three.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1, Q-Qx1; any; 2, Q mates.

WHAT'S HIS LINE?

STEVIE LANG

Rearrange the letters to spell his occupation.

(Solution on Page 10).



"I AM washing behind my ears!"

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Overbid Doesn't Harm Good Player

NORTH		EAST (D)	
♠ 043	♠ 876	♠ 872	♠ 872
♥ 1054	♥ 1054	♥ 1054	♥ 1054
♦ 1097	♦ 1097	♦ 1097	♦ 1097
♣ A32	♣ A32	♣ A32	♣ A32

Neither side vul.

Opening lead—A K

By OSWALD JACOBY

PROBABLY North and South

were guilty of overbidding

in today's hand, but the result

was both pleasant and instructive.

South and North were both

great players.

South won the first trick

with the ace of spades and

looked for a way to justify his

partner's confidence in his bidding.

He needed a little luck

in hearts, but there was nothing

he could do about that.

He needed also to hold the

loss in the minor suits to one

trick in each, and there was a

great deal to be done about

those two suits.

Since there was only one

entry to the dummy (the ace of

clubs) South had to decide

whether to try a diamond

finesse or a lead towards the

queen of clubs. At first glance,

it seems that South should use

dummy's ace of clubs to take

a diamond finesse, hoping later

to lead a low club and find a

doubleton king of clubs in the

hand of either opponent.

South knew a trick worth two

of that. He found a way to use

dummy's only entry for two

finesses.

At the second trick declarer

led the queen of diamonds from

his hand. He expected to find

the king of diamonds in the

West hand, in which case a

finesse against the king would

be useless. As you can see, the

play did not prevent him from

finessing against the jack of

diamonds later on.

West took the king of dia-

monds and led the queen of

spades, whereupon South ruffed.

He next led a trump to

dummy's ace and returned the

ten of diamonds from dummy.

East saw no point in cov-

ering with the jack, and there

was none. South could capture

the jack with the ace and re-

turn to the dummy with the

nine of diamonds.

East might have made things

difficult for declarer by play-

ing the jack of clubs, but he

actually put up the king. The

rest was, of course, merely

routine.

Today's question

The bidding is the same as

in the question just answered.

You, South, hold: Spade 7,

Heart 8, Diamonds K-7-6-5-2,

Club K-Q-J-6-3-2. What do

you do?

Answers Tomorrow



Dinner Ready In 30 Minutes

A POLL of housewives was recently conducted to determine what type of recipes for preparing food were most acceptable. The three most wanted features were: time-saving, money-saving and aesthetic appeal.

"That is just what we find when we conduct questionnaires during our personal appearances," observed the Chef. "Almost always the ladies ask, 'How can I cook a dinner so all the food will be ready to serve at the right time?' Or, 'Is it possible to get up good dinners in 30 minutes and not skimp the family?'"

The most important thing is to choose a menu composed of foods that can be quickly cooked. Next to that it is necessary to plan a routine or timetable to follow to get the meal completed on time.

Here's a sample:

30-Minute Dinner

Bouillon, Crisp Wafers

Swiss Veal with Brown Sauce

Buttered Noodles

Mashed Turnips

Baked Coconut Apples Coffee

Routine

1. Start noodles to cook

2. Start Swiss Veal

3. Start turnips

4. Make bouillon

5. Start baked apples

6. Set table

7. Heat crackers

8. Mash turnips

Trick of the Chef

Add 2 tbsp. minced chives to

buttered noodles.

Baked Coconut Apples

Pare, core and quarter 8 tart

apples. Arrange in a baking

dish with 1/3 c. raisins and

the juice and grated rind of 1

lemon. Mix together 3/4 c.

sugar, 1/2 tsp. cinnamon and

1/4 tsp. nutmeg. Sprinkle over

the apples; and pour in 2/3 c.

water.

Cover and bake in a moderate

oven, 350° F., until the apples

are tender, about 30 min. Sprin-

kle with 1/2 c. shredded coco-

nut, and return to the oven un-

til the coconut browns, about 5

min.

Trick of the Chef

Add 2 tbsp. minced chives to

buttered noodles.

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Ben Hogan Talks Of Tactics For The Open

This Carnoustie is a great course, worthy of a Championship. After having formed a lot of ideas about it since arriving, one I definitely have is that those odds of 5-2 I am told they are quoting against me winning should be an awful lot higher.

First of all I must qualify, and believe me that can be quite a job. At least we find it so in the States.

Wouldn't it be great to come 3,500 miles and not even get into the Championship?

If you recollect Gene Sarazen did just that back in 1923 at Troon. He was holder of the American Open Title then at the age of 21.

One other thing for sure — if I am to do well I must work on a new technique for one type of shot. You see, I have never known fairways with turf as tough as these. I am merely watching the British players in the Ryder Cup matches and asking myself, "Why is it they always come on the ball very fast after they have hit it?" I think that was the biggest difference in the swings between British and American golf.

Now, know why? Back home, when I play a punch shot to keep the ball low, I follow through low with the club, taking a long divot after the ball has been hit. LIKE A BANJO STRING When trying this same technique here, I jarred myself clear down to my toenails, and

the shaft of the club was left humming like a banjo string. You would need an atomic bomb to take an American divot at Carnoustie! These fairways, then, are the main difference in playing conditions I have found, but there are plenty of others and they pose somewhat of a headache to me.

I don't know why, particularly, but this course really tries me, more than any other I have ever played.

Many people have asked if Carnoustie is the toughest I have played on. The answer is No. At the top of the list I would put Oakland Hills in Detroit, where the American Open was played in 1951. Man, those fairways were so narrow, the galleries had to walk down them single-file!

Of course, it was an inland course of a different type from Carnoustie. You have never seen fairways so narrow. You were lucky when they were 20 yards wide. And those bunkers!

That reminds me. One thing I do like about Carnoustie is its sand. Playing out of those bunkers round the greens is no trouble at all, just like an ordinary shot.

Let's hope they (the traps) don't change my mind. It is the quality of the sand that does it. Light on top, yet still firm underneath.

APPRECIATED

I notice when my ball lands in a trap it does not bury itself as it would at home. Instead, it comes right on out of the hole it has made. I sure appreciate that!

Incidentally, it is quite a surprise to know the Carnoustie course has hardly been altered at all for this Championship. There is a very important difference in outlook between Britain and America on this point.

In Britain, they start out by saying: "We will build a great golf course." They go ahead and do it. Once they have it they reckon it is good enough for a Championship the way it is.

In America, they think differently. When a course is picked for a Championship, they sit down and think: "Now, how can we make it tougher?" British courses, judged by Carnoustie, are really rugged. In America they look more "manicured."

Ours are much more defined, too. We have trees, let us say, lining a fairway. Or we have a valley—some sort of feature anyway that gives the whole a border.

You feel as though they were sideboards on either side of the fairway.

Carnoustie is not like that. Up to now I have been finding it hard to fix the target.

For instance, I decide on a shot, pick up my club. Then after the preliminary wangle I look up and the target is lost again. Still, I will be working on that.

THE LITTLE BALL

Another thing I am working on is that little ball of yours. You may wonder why I want to switch from the ball I am used to. The answer is simple.

That little ball goes a whale of a lot further and it will be a lot easier to handle in a wind. It is definitely more suitable over here.

Otherwise, I don't find much difference in hitting it, nor in the way it lies on the turf, but I would say one of the big reasons the British boys play much better here than they do in the States is that difference in the balls.

Since I have been at Carnoustie I have been having a careful look at both sides—and the middle—of all the fairways.

I want to find the best way to each hole. I want to know just where the traps are. I want to know if there are any little ditches hidden away—and there are many.

I am not forgetting about the other qualifying course, Burnside. Each time I go past I take a peek at it.

There is one last thing. I certainly like the atmosphere at Carnoustie. Those galleries really know about golf. That makes a lot of difference. I am sure I will enjoy the British Open Championship—whatever my score!

(London Express Service)

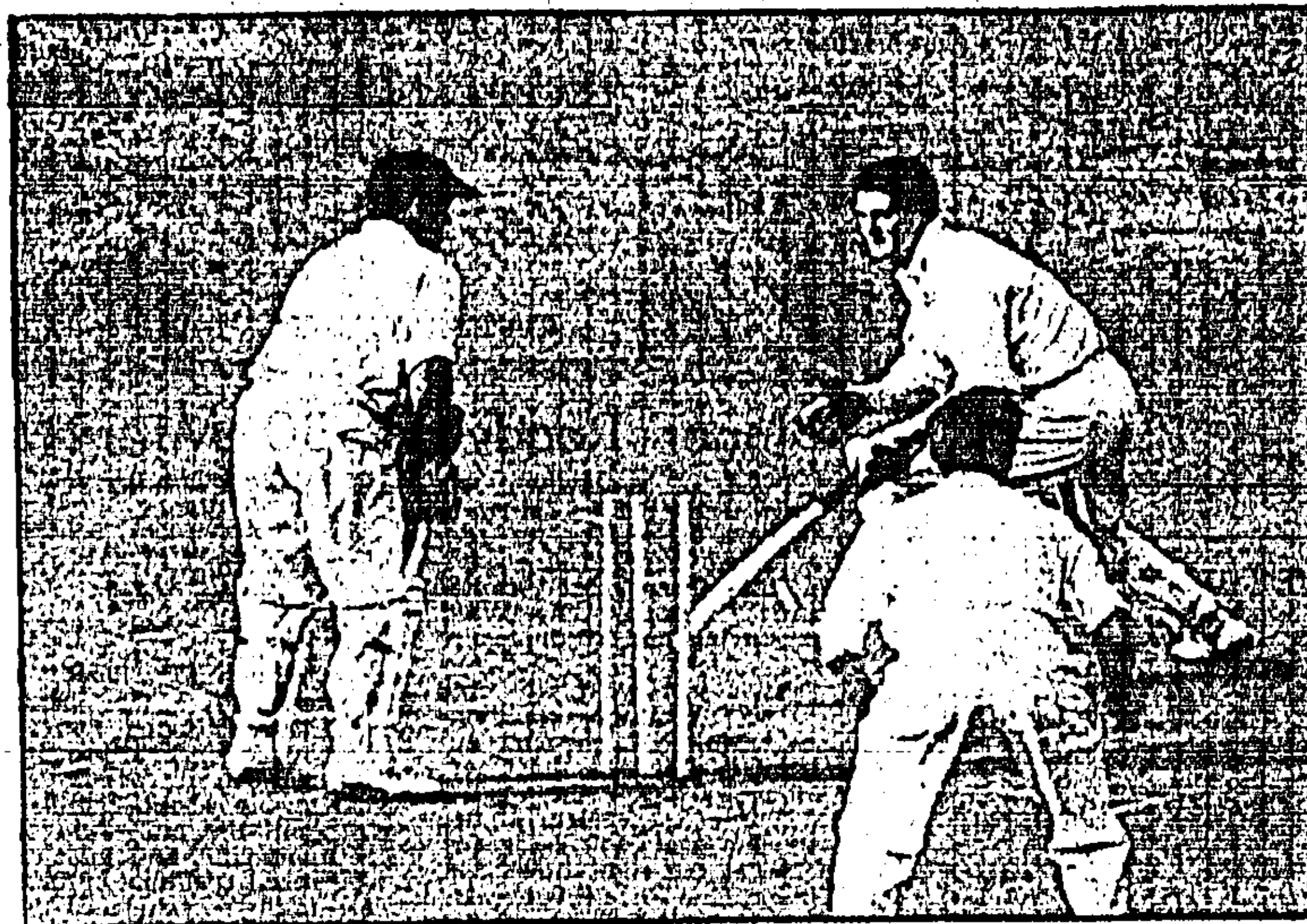
BILL JOHNSTON WILL MISS THIRD TEST

London, July 6. W. A. Johnston, the Australian left arm medium bowler, will miss the third Test against England starting at Manchester on Thursday through a knee injury.

This was announced today by Lindsay Hassett, the Australian Captain, who said: "Johnston has loosened in the knee joint and if he continued playing, there would be danger of cartilage trouble."

"He was examined by a doctor today and has been advised to rest," Hassett said.

THE SECOND TEST AT LORD'S



Keith Miller bowled by Wardle for 25 in the Second Test at Lord's.

Don Kenyon Replies To The Selectors With A Solid 151 Against Gloucestershire

London, July 6.

Don Kenyon, Worcestershire's opening batsman who has been dropped from the England Test team to meet Australia, forcibly replied to the selectors with a solid innings of 151 against Gloucestershire in their County match today.

Kenyon was unusually restrained, particularly against the spin bowlers, but by sound methods reached 151 in five hours and 40 minutes with the aid of 15 fours.

His 22-year-old left-handed partner, Peter Richardson, was also in good form and the pair put on 290 in four hours and 55 minutes. Richardson's 148—his highest in Championship cricket—included 19 fours and occupied four hours and 55 minutes.

It was the second double partnership of the match. When Gloucestershire continued their innings at the start of the day, the left-handers, Crapp and Wilson, took their stand to 245 before Perks bowled both.

Both Surrey and Lancashire claimed the extra half hour in order to force a win in their matches against Yorkshire and Glamorgan, but neither could complete them tonight.

Yorkshire started their second innings needing 155 to avoid an innings defeat and Surrey claimed the extra half hour when six wickets were down for 103, but Len Hutton held the fort until the end when Yorkshire were 17 runs behind with four wickets still standing.

Earlier, the two England bowlers, Alec Bedser and Jim Laker, had added 70 for Surrey's ninth wicket in 65 minutes. Fred Trueman, Yorkshire's fast bowler, took two wickets with successive balls and finished with four for 82.

Lancashire will have to score six runs in the morning for a victory over Glamorgan. Berry was by far Lancashire's best bowler and his five for 19 in 20.3 overs is his best of the season.

Lancashire owed their lead to a sound 68 from Grieco who defied the opposition for three hours.

SHOULD CONSOLIDATE Middlesex should consolidate their position tomorrow as County Championship leaders unless they show great improvement in the Warwickshire batting on a pitch taking spin.

Derbyshire had a bad day against Nottinghamshire at Trent Bridge, where at one stage they lost five wickets for three runs to the well-controlled seamer of Bruce Dooland (four for 31) and Goonesena (three for 42).

After a fourth wicket stand of 51 by Willmet and Nevill, Derbyshire collapsed, nine men being out for 91.

Following on 219 behind, Derby again bowled badly but a timely innings of 91 not out by Hamer held up Nottingham.

CLOSE OF PLAY SCORES The following were the close of play scores of first class cricket matches played today:

At Lord's: Oxford University 312 and 101 for five. Cambridge University 191.

At Hove: Leicestershire 300 for eight declared. Sussex 00 for two. Bad light and rain restricted play.

At Blackheath: Essex 232 and 209 for seven (Green-Smith not out 109). Kent 215 (Woollett 70).

At Nottingham: Nottinghamshire 344 for six declared. Derbyshire 121 and 151 for five (Hamer not out 91).

At Taunton: Somerset 108 and 80 for two. Hampshire 300 for five declared (Rogers 65, Gray 79, Walker 114, Raymont not out 69).

At Birmingham: Middlesex 88 and 204 for five declared (Sharp 55, W. Edrich 61, Thompson 52). Warwickshire 172 (Tom Doolery 50, Young

left arm slow, four for 20) and 20 for one.

At Dudley: Gloucestershire 301 for six declared (Crapp 132, Wilson 124). Worcestershire 324 for two (Richardson 148, Kenyon 151).

At the Oval: Yorkshire 137 and 138 for six (Hutton not out 98). Surrey 202 (Clark 59).

At Liverpool: Glamorgan 151 and 109 (Berry left arm slow, five for 49). Lancashire 258 (Grieco 68). Lancashire are to bat a second time.

AUSTRALIAN TOUR

Northampton, July 6. The Australian cricketers gained an easy victory of an innings and 62 runs over Northamptonshire, the only unbeaten team in the County Championship, here today.

Replying to the Australian first innings total of 323, Northamptonshire's batting was unusually weak and 18 wickets fell today for 221 runs. The County were all out for 141 in their first innings and 120 in their second.

Though the wicket took some spin during the second innings, a number of batsmen lost their wickets through bad strokes as they had done against the pace of Ron Archer in the first innings.

BEST OF THE TOUR

At the same time Archer bowled well to take seven wickets for 50—his best feat of the tour.

In both innings Jack Hill, leg-break bowler, showed remarkable consistency, conceding only 20 runs in a total of 20 overs, while Ring moved the ball appreciably to take five for 46 in the second innings.

Northamptonshire's totals were both lower than any other score the County had made this summer.

It was the Australians' ninth win of the tour, their seventh by an innings and seventh completed in two days.

Northamptonshire's troubles began in the morning. On a pitch which had been fully covered over the week-end, Archer and Davidson bowled with plenty of life and made an occasional ball lift awkwardly.

With most of the County batsmen showing an unusual readiness to flick at these deliveries, both runs and wickets came quickly.

The Neathans' hopes of making a second innings rally were shaken when Davidson dismissed the opening batsman, Brookes and Oldfield, for 10.

Then Livingston and Barrie, Northants' most prolific run-getters this season, made a stubborn stand of 48 for the third wicket.

It was broken when Harvey at cover brilliantly threw down Barrie's wickets after snatching up the ball when Craig had stopped it. From then on Doug Ring went through the tail.

Archer returned to the attack after lunch with the score at 141 for nine in Northamptonshire's first innings and with his fourth ball, without addition to the score, the innings ended. Clarke gave a catch at backward short leg.

FOLLOWED ON

Northamptonshire followed on, 162 behind. Northamptonshire were badly placed at tea, requiring 89 runs

TENNIS DARLINGS FIND CHEQUES ARE SO SCARCE

By DESMOND HACKETT

The pantomime season at Wimbledon moved towards the customary distribution of prizes to overseas performers.

The normal drill for the boys and girls of the frills and thrills circus is to move up and down the country performing at the various tournaments and a good time is freely had by all.

But the lush season of swank hotels and a little something in the pocket is ending.

The big-hearted tournament sponsors are this year oddly shy about spreading the cheques around like so much lovely, lovely confetti.

It is that Chancellor of the Exchequer again, he whips the entertainment tax off tennis but wishes the sponsors to send a signed certificate that only Lawn Tennis Association allowances have been paid.

Now it is known to one and all that many amateurs do not wish to play for brass and coffee and train fares. In fact, they wish to be handsomely rewarded for exhibiting their prowess and pantries.

But the gentlemen who sign these certificates are often worthy citizens such as borough treasurers of high-toned resorts like Scarborough and Eastbourne. And these highly respected officials will have none of the amateur swindle.

If the entertainment tax exemption is forgotten the Lawn Tennis Association should jolly briskly pay it.

If the little darlings of the courts suddenly find it inconvenient to attend tournaments in which they were scheduled to play, then your guess is as good as mine.

What a horrible thought. Some of them might even have to go to work for a living. Haven't I got the cruel mind?

HACKETT CASE

The loud huzzahs for the Test draw fade out. But there still remain the murmurs over the curious case of Lindsay Hassett.

In the Australian first innings, having scored 101, he retired hurt, and the game went on.

The hurt, no doubt comforted by a night of rest, was sufficiently eased to allow him to resume his innings the next day.

There is no suggestion that Lindsay Hassett could have played on, but methinks cricket is a little backward in having a rule which enables a man to retire and resume after a good night's sleep.

If we had a similar attitude in other games, we might see Bobby Locke, on feeling off-colour during a match, say, with Ben Hogan, say to him: "Let's finish it tomorrow."

Or if Randolph Turpin should suffer some temporary malady, he could say to his rival: "You'll have to wait till my nose is better. See what I mean?"



The Wembley-sized cheer please, for Sunderland Soccer club who wire applause to their England international Willie

Three Scottish Native Records Bettered

Three Scottish native records were broken at the Scottish AAA Championships at New Meadowbrook, Edinburgh, on June 26 and 27.

Ian Binnie of the Victoria Park AAC ran the Three Miles in 14 minutes 1.4 seconds and the Six Miles in 29 minutes 20.7 seconds.

The third record was broken by C. F. Ruch of the Jordanhill Training College, who threw the Javelin out to 187 feet 6 1/2 inches.

The Scottish record count for the season is four. Early in June, A. D. N. Breckenridge had brought the Scottish record in the Mile down to 4:11.2 at the Championships he returned 4:11.9.

Ewan Douglas won the Hammer Throw with 174 feet, K. Makincayle of Edinburgh Eastern Harriers the Discus Throw with 139 feet 3 1/2 inches and J. Drummond of Hiclets the Shot Put with 45 feet 0 1/2 inches.

Wileo Jack of the Victoria Park AAC retained his two sprint titles in 10.0 and 22.0 seconds. The 440 Yards went to J.E.A. Robertson of Edinburgh Northern Harriers at 49.0 seconds.

C.A.R. Dennis of Edinburgh University won the 120 Yards Hurdles in 15.6 seconds and David Gracie of Glasgow University the 440 Yards Hurdles in 55.1 seconds.

Other winners were: High Jump, K. Cunningham (Victoria Park AAC), 6 foot 1 inch; Long Jump, A.R. Smith (Glasgow University), 20 feet 3 inches; Pole Vault, P. Milligan (Victoria Park AAC), 11 feet; Hop, Step & Jump, R. Stephen (Shettleston Harriers), 44 feet 7 1/2 inches.

"LITTLE MO"



Maureen "Little Mo" Connolly, who successfully defended her Women's Singles title, in action at Wimbledon—Express Photo.

Bobby Locke Breaks Course Record—Five Ahead Of Hogan

Carnoustie, Scotland, July 6.

Bobby Locke, the defending Champion from South Africa, broke the Burnside course record with a 65 when the 36-hole qualifying rounds of the British Open Golf Championship began today. He was out in 33 and home in a magnificent 32.

Half the field played over the Burnside course and half over the much longer and most testing Carnoustie Championship course.

Ben Hogan, the fabulous American who is not favourite for the title, finished five strokes behind Locke, sharing fourth place among the Burnside returns on the 70 mark.

A crowd of nearly 60,000 saw the American begin his first ever tournament round in Britain and there was a stampede for vantage points. Some people fell or were pinned into a shallow stream near the approaches to the second green.

The leader on the Carnoustie course was the Scottish professional, John Panton, with a splendid 69 which shattered the course record.

The stewards, armed only with little flags, were helpless to check the stampede which occurred when Hogan went out with his British partner, Bill Burch.

They stood shouting hoarsely to the crowd to give the players a chance.

Hogan probably did not see the finish of any of his shots for the first five holes. Immediately he struck the ball he was swallowed up in a pushing, surging mass. But the Texan took it all with a grin and his conduct throughout was a masterpiece of cheery restraint.

Hogan was out in 32, the lowest ever taken on the Burnside outward half. He found the longer inward half more tricky.

REMARKABLE ROUND Those who gave up trying to chase the American and sought out the almost forgotten Locke were rewarded with a rare rolling treat for, despite the strong breeze, the South African touched his most impressive form for a remarkable round.

Locke gave an astonishing display of the long game and deadly putting and his "gallery" raised cheer after cheer as he reduced the 6,380 yards of testing golfing country to a mere succession of three and fours.

The South African holed from 20 feet for a two at the third in his outward 33 and after holing putts of eight and twelve

LEADING SCORES

Leading scores today were:

Burnside

65 Bobby Locke (S. Africa).

62 Max Faulkner (Britain).

60 Flory van Donck (Belgium).

70 Ben Hogan (USA).

70 Harry Bradshaw (Ireland).

70 Dai Rees (Britain).

70 John Anderson (Britain).

Carnoustie

69 John Panton (Britain).

72 Antonio Cerda (Argentina).

73 Ossie Pickworth (Australia).

73 Frank Stranahan (USA).

73 A. Pellissier (France).

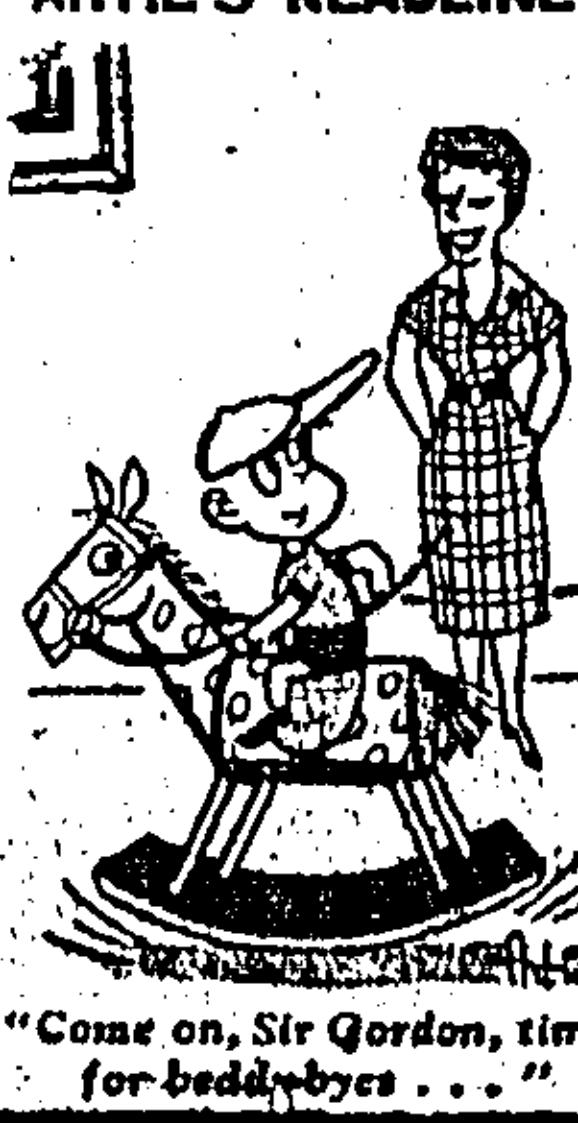
73 Christy O'Connor (Ireland).

73 Jimmy Adams (Britain).

73 George Knight (Britain).

—Reuter.

ARTIE'S HEADLINE

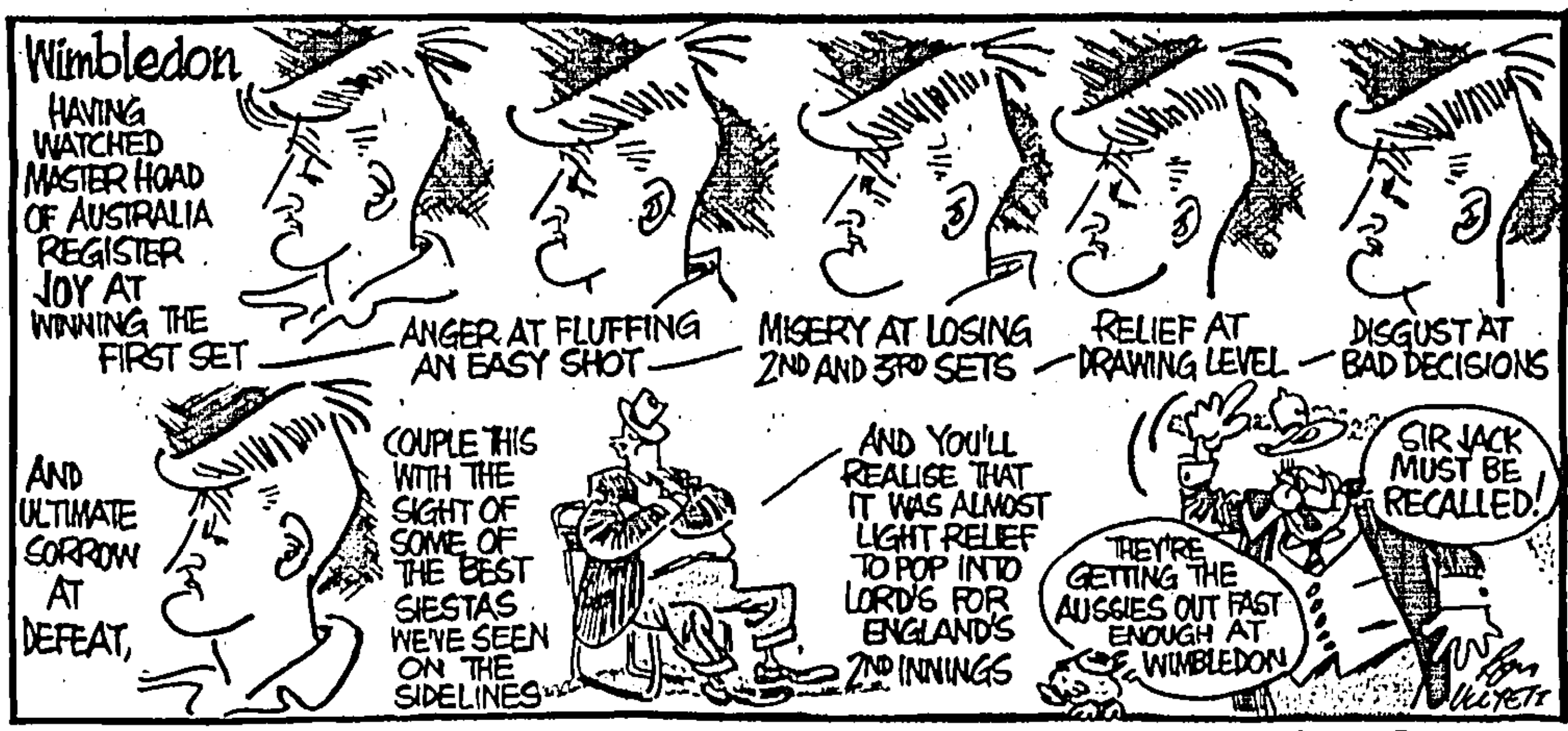


TOUR DE FRANCE

Dieppe, Western France, July 6.

The Swiss Cycling Champion, Felix Sacher, today led in first place on the individual classification after four laps of the Tour de France. Second in the individual classification was Wagtenans of the Netherlands, who was followed in that order by Renoult of France, Roks of the Netherlands and Emmerich of France.

The Netherlands led in the team classification, followed by France, French teams—France-Pross.



London Express Service

Fanling Golf

J. J. Cowperthwaite, with a nett score of 72, was the winner of the American Cup played over 18 holes on the Old Course at Fanling on Sunday. J. Dickson Leach, W. E. Hines and A. V. White were joint runners-up with nett 73. The lowest gross score was 80 returned by H. Small.

The following are the leading scores:

J. J. Cowperthwaite, 82-10-72; J. Dickson Leach, 85-12-73; W. E. Hines, 81-8-73; A. V. White, 85-12-73; Small, 80-6-74; Li Col D. Baker-Carr, 80-12-74; Dr J. B. Mackie, 80-12-76; T. G. C. Knight, 80-12-76; L. A. Butler, 82-6-76; D. L. Anderson, 84-7-77; W. N. Gray, 85-8-77; A. R. Petrie, 87-9-78; K. S. Kinghorn, 81-3-79; A. R. de Vries, 90-12-79; N. E. Arthy, 90-11-79; J. D. Mackie, 82-3-79; K. S. Robertson, 90-11-79.

Captain's Cup

A. V. White won the July Qualifying Round for the Captain's Cup with a return of 85-15-nett 70. J. J. Cowperthwaite was second with 82-10-nett 72, while J. Dickson Leach occupied third place with 85-12-73.

Monthly Competitions

The following are the winners in the monthly competitions played at Fanling in June: Smalley Mid-week Cup—J. O. Pote-Hunt Qualified with 84-13-nett 71.

First Ecclele-May/June Old Course

Gross—W. E. Hines 63, S. S. Gordon 64, T. A. Butler 65, Capt. H. Burt 66, P. J. Daly 66. Nett—Capt. H. Burt, 66-16-50; Li Col J. Drummond, 72-20-52; P. J. Daly, 69-16-53; Rev. A. L. Madden, 73-19-54; W. E. Hines, 65-8-55; S. S. Gordon, 64-8-56; W. H. H. Charley, 76-20-56.

New Course

Gross—R. R. Coombs 66, Capt. G. A. McClean 70, A. V. White 70. Nett—E. S. Russell, 76-24-52; J. D. Milner, 77-24-53; R. R. Coombs, 68-12-54; J. K. McEwan, 78-24-54; Y. T. Tseung, 78-24-54; A. V. White, 76-15-55.

June Stableford

Old Course—D. Shaw 39 pts, R. G. Craig 38, A. R. Petrie 38. New Course—F. N. Kent 38, Capt. McClean 35, R. N. Lindeman 35.

June Boney

Old Course—Capt. H. Burt 2 up, Frank Yui all square. New Course—L. G. King all square, F. N. Kent all square, A. V. White one down.

Contestants are advised that Rule No. 23, paragraph 4 has been applied in compiling the above results. This Rule reads as follows:

"No competitor can win more than one prize in a competition or more than one prize on the same card."

THIS WAS HARDLY CRICKET!

London, July 6.

Model prisoner William Omerod at the Isle of Wight Camp Hill Gaol never played cricket in his life before receiving a prison sentence for theft last year.

This year prison guards noticed that Omerod showed an increasing interest in cricket, coupled with an increasing skill at the game. Finally, his all-round ability won him a place in the Prisoners' XI for the annual match against the guards.

Omerod was placed close to the boundary when the Chief Warden began hitting out hard. Several overs later warden found that Omerod was no longer playing cricket. He had left the field hurriedly, changed his clothes at the pavilion, and calmly taken the ferry boat for the mainland. He is still at large today. — *France Press.*

A WOMAN REPORTS ON THE SECOND TEST MATCH

By MARGARET HUGHES

London, June 26.

Once again Australia have to thank their little sentinel Hassett for putting them on the right road: first by winning the toss so that one wonders if he has the powers of a conjurer as well as a cricketer; and second by his quiet, unobtrusive, and yet somehow now quite inevitable century.

Would any of us think of Hassett if asked to name a world eleven? Yet surely no one has ever served his country so consistently well in a crisis for so long, saving them time and again when they have been in trouble. Australia's young batsmen appear as club batsmen compared with the technical perfection of their captain.

Yet the general tendency is to belittle him. Certainly he has not the ruthlessness of Bradman, the brilliance of Harvey, or the magnificence of Miller, but as he opened the innings yesterday, standing scarcely taller than the stumps behind him, the solidity of the Bradman era seemed to have returned once more, and Australia were once again with an opening pair.

There is no effort about Hassett's batting, no stress and strain and hurry. His strokes flow away from his bat as the river flows down to the sea, and he always gives us our money's worth, even when not making runs, because between each ball this tiny batsman stands aside and practises his shots just to remind himself and us of his repertoire.

We blame him for being slow, but he made his 50 off 108 balls, which is good going in any way.

BLAMELESS

No blame for slowness, in fact, can be laid at the Australian door. Batsmen cannot score runs off balls that are not bowled. England bowled 17½ overs hourly instead of 22 and the new ball, usually taken at three o'clock, was not due until four o'clock.

Slow scoring? Rather slow bowling.

SECOND DAY

Will 11 good fielders ever play again for England in a Test match?

A cricketer who is brilliant in the field comes to the wicket as a batsman with 30 or 40 runs already to his credit.

Hutton's batting yesterday was masterfully elegant and beautiful. No watch. He made the Australian attack look commonplace. We were proud to have the best cricketer on our side. But we hung our heads in shame over Hutton's fielding.

It is a fact that he came to the crease when the opening of the innings owing England a total of 69 runs because of the three catches he had dropped. He has atoned for them now superbly; but it is still true that the England fielding was too slovenly to be forgotten.

A good batsman can easily get out to a good ball and be forgiven. A bowler who bowls well without getting any wickets is to be pitied. But slipshod fielding in any cricket is deplorable and unforgivable.

Apart from the moral handicap to the bowlers who must feel that catches will be dropped off their best deliveries at any time, there is the psychological effect on batsmen of a Harvey or Miller, Washbrook or Lock in the field. No one dares take short singles when these cricketers are on the spot.

In the long winter months we were told that our close-to-the-wicket fielding side was the best since the war. Keen fielding is always a joy to watch. I am still waiting to see some.

THIRD DAY

By seven o'clock on Saturday morning a crowd of would-be spectators, standing eight deep, has encircled the ground outside Lord's. Peanut vendors, booksellers, buskers, newspaper sellers help to entertain the crowd, which in turn amuses itself with cricketing conjectures on the day's play.

Steadily the police move the people on a few places, so great is the number arriving from all directions. Twenty thousand are turned away, but the crowd inside sits tense with anticipation while

Lindwall touches his toes and loosens his shoulder muscles, preparing for his opening spell.

Now he bowls Gravemyer. There is a sense of impending disaster. At the other crease stands Hutton, pale-faced, but superbly cool and imperturbable, slight of physique, but strong and true in his cricket as the steel of his native Yorkshire.

He gazes into space as if nothing untoward has happened, his bat swinging nonchalantly from one hand.

We need not worry about the eldest son. He is in complete control. But out of the pavilion comes Compton, the problem child. Our feelings now are the same as for the youngest son in the presence of strangers. Will he behave or will he do something outrageous and embarrass us all?

IF ONLY

Thirty thousand people hold their breaths. If only he can make a start!

Lindwall and Miller bowl ferociously and Hutton takes the strike away to shield his younger partner. The gay, careless Compton of yesterday has gone. He looks his lips nervously and concentrates.

No talking and laughing with the fielders, no quick, risky running. Even the pigeons at the nursery and worry him and Hassett has to chase them round the ground. Every run made on the field is slow.

The menace of Miller and Lindwall fades as Compton settles down. Miller mops his brow with a large handkerchief, then hangs it up to dry.

England's supporters relax; the danger has passed for a while. The youngster is going to behave.

FOURTH DAY

Steadily this fantastic Test match ebbs and flows to a pattern. Before lunch every day one wicket falls, and after lunch the fortunes of both sides have hung in the balance, swayed and toppled to destruction in a few overs.

Now the pattern continues, and Wardle bowled to Miller just as Miller has bowled to Wardle, and again Wardle to Miller in the first innings.

Miller and Wardle are colourful in sides that contain few characters. Wardle, a fair, stocky, Jolly Yorkshireman, tosses up his left arm deliveries, fields to his own bowling, pretends he has caught the ball, and curses himself for not doing so—all for the benefit of the crowd. Now he beats Miller, who jabs forward, trips over and falls flat on his face, but still somehow manages to nod to the bowler: "Good ball."

CLENCHED FISTS

Miller, tall, bronzed buccaner, flicks back his long hair, holds his bat high in front of his face between every delivery, then despatches the next ball to the

boundary with a long-handled fling of the bat.

When the crowd appeals for a catch against him he holds up a disdainful hand for silence.

When the crowd shouts at him for bowling a bumper Miller raises both hands flinched above his head, just as Samson might have done when he found he was shorter of his hair.

When Miller takes a catch he throws the ball on to his boot and drop-kicks it to Lindwall.

AND A HOPE

Miller's hundred was a masterpiece of controlled batting by a natural hitter who likes to make quick runs. By subduing his natural instincts for the sake of the side he showed that he is still the fine cricketer we all remember him to be.

I hope for England's sake he is not quite so determined today, but if he is then we must trust to the pattern, because if it runs true then someone down the line of England's batting is due for a fighting hundred.

FINAL DAY

The day opens with England in trouble: 20 for 3. Compton and Watson must defend the fortunes of England.

Few people give England a chance. But out by lunch is the general opinion—Compton plays well. He looks as if he has the saving of the game in his grasp.

Watson, the solid, fair-haired Yorkshire left-hander, shakes the taut nerves of the crowd as he is beaten by the spin bowling of Ring and Johnston time and again. The crowds lean forward during Lindwall's six opening overs, but somehow in this spell the Australian fast bowler is not quite so fast.

The Australian attack seems very ordinary as soon as Lindwall leaves, and it is astounding to see so many loose deliveries in a Test.

At 12.40 the spirits of the crowd make a swift descent. Compton is l.b.w. to Johnston. This is the end. But Bailey comes out to play a back-to-the-wall innings.

The score mounts steadily to 110 for four by lunch. Now there are 227 runs to make in four hours, or 55 runs an hour. But the batsmen put up the shutters, obviously to orders.

Lindwall takes the new ball at five minutes to three. Admirably Watson and Bailey guard their wickets till the onslaught has passed. And as Lindwall retreats the match is saved.

Watson, following the pattern of the match, reaches his century.

This has been a magnificent rearward action—but surely we ought to bear in mind that England must win, not draw, the series to reclaim the Ashes.

This is one Test match we could have won if we had the loose ball and not adopted our usual "safety first."

(—London Express Service)

Ladies Beat A Bowls Bias

By JOHN HALL

London.

The women of the woods return to their hearts from a week of high endeavour and international rivalry in Glasgow. With the fortnight the men of the woods will be in Brighton jack-deep in their Golden Jubilee Championships.

Thus the high season of the remarkable world of bowls, remarkable because it now claims to have the largest following of any sport in the land—a greensward-cool million.

What is more remarkable is that this million are not followers in the usual sporting sense of the word; they are players.

It is the women who have put the sport into the million brackets. Irked by the perennial female problem of how not to be left out of things a pioneer band of "bowls widows" hitched their skirts and followed the menfolk.

Their welcome was cool, but presently the men retreated, the women began to form their own clubs and today those clubs are flourishing across the four corners of the United Kingdom and beyond the seas, in South Africa, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the United States.

In this country the men's retreat has not been absolute—after all it is a male axiom in such matters that females are a disrupting influence—and massive as the women's infiltration has been segregation is still widely practised.

For the women of the woods it must be said they have been able to get along admirably without the men. Their rules are models of good conduct and decorum.

For official occasions there are strict dress regulations discouraging glamour on the greens in favour of neat old girls' school tie outfits with thick dresses, natty blazers, and flannel shoes; they have an admonition: "Silk dresses are not suitable."

FOR ALL AGES

The fascination of bowls, say those who are asked to explain its rising popularity, is that it can be played by people of all ages so long as they can walk and bend, it is good healthful exercise, combines high skill and keen competition.

Especially it is a participating not an onlooking sport and has this advantage, that on a piece of turf 42 yards square 49 people can play at the same time. Moreover it is very inexpensive. The largest number of bowls players follow the flat rink game in which they start by throwing a white porcelain "jack" and then casting their "woods" to get as close to it as possible. This they do along prearranged "lanes," up and down, down and up.

In and around Lancashire they play the crown green game, in which instead of being flat, the green is moulded to a slight crown. Here the jack is made of wood and may be thrown in any direction, in a long "end" diagonally across the green from one corner to the opposite corner, in a short "end" down one side.

INDIA WANTS SPORTS COACHES

London, July 6.

Mr Anthony de Mello, former President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, made enquiries for the employment of sports coaches in India during his short visit to London.

Before leaving on the first stage of his return to India, Mr de Mello told Reuters that the coaching scheme would be sponsored by the National Sports Club of India under the control of its President, Rajkumar Amrit Kaur, India's Health Minister.

Mr de Mello said the Government of India, in its five-year plan, had promised help to sport in India and it was felt that with this support India would begin to take her rightful position on victory stands in world sports events.

Cricket coaches, particularly of first bowling, and soccer trainers were especially needed, Mr de Mello said.—Reuters.

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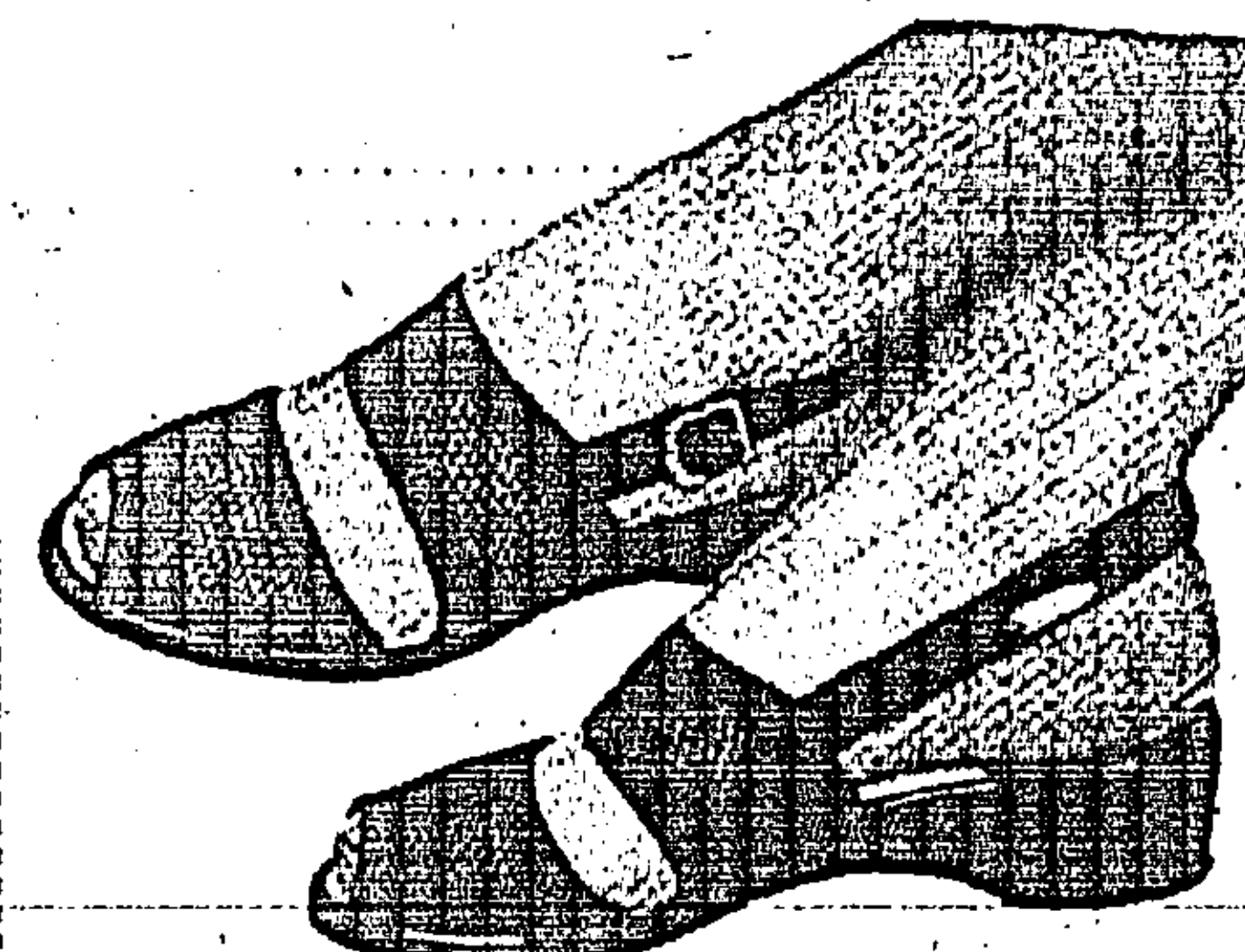
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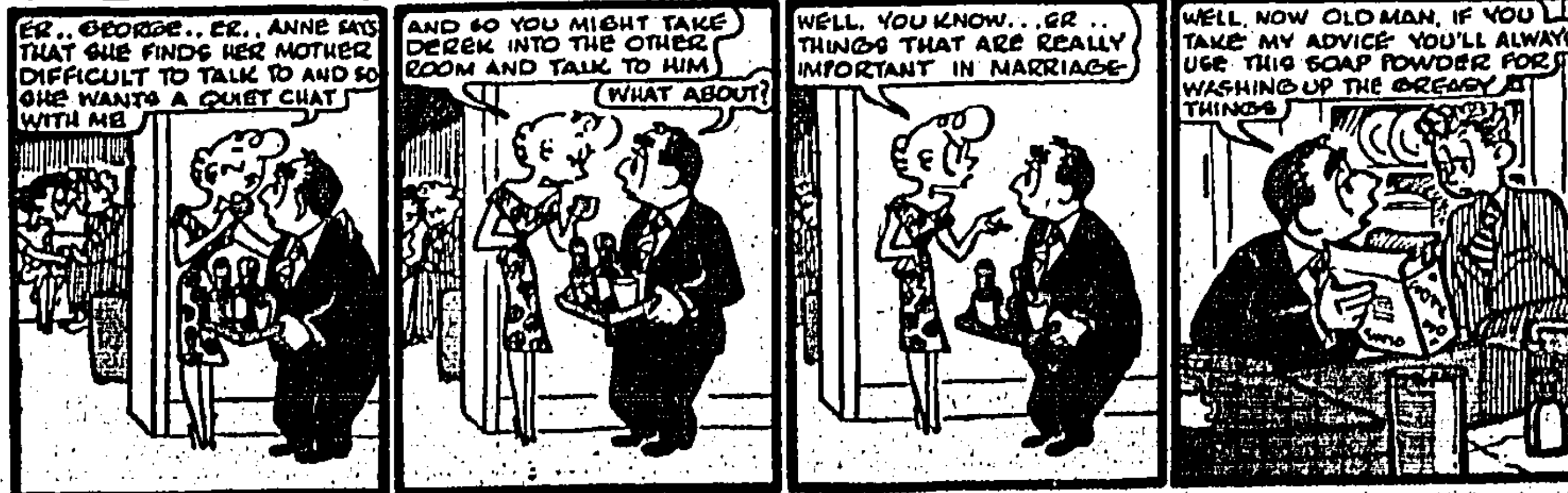
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Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 7th July 1953.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 8th July 1953, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 15th July 1953, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.
Hongkong, 4th July 1953.

'Miracle' Machines Forecast By American Inventor

New York, July 6.

Some day you may see machines that can read newspapers to the blind and translate foreign languages automatically.

"These are but two of the many possibilities that eventually may be developed through electronics," said Mr. Sherman M. Fairchild, inventor and industrialist, today.

Although the development of such electronic devices is still a long way off, he said, "we do have the technical tools with which to explore these possibilities."

The President of the Fairchild Recording Equipment Company said in an interview that electronics, though still in its infancy, already has brought great changes both industrially and socially.

"Actually, we haven't seen anything yet," said the man who developed the modern aerial camera and designed the first cabin aeroplane.

In the not too distant future, he contended, magnetic tape will replace discs in the recording field. One result would be that certain things can be recorded on tape that cannot be captured on discs.

Mr. Fairchild said that as the quality of the tape improves it will be advantageous to record television programmes — both sound and picture — on magnetic tape rather than film. In contrast to film, he added, magnetic tape does not have to be developed or processed before being played back.

The potential effect of magnetic tape on the motion picture industry is great, he said. It also could have a pronounced effect on military reconnaissance.

An aerial camera could record pictures of enemy held territory or installations on magnetic tape, he explained. The pictures then could be "televized" back to headquarters before the plane lands.

X-rays could also be put on magnetic tape, Mr. Fairchild added, resulting in less storage space and greater permanence.

"You can see the possibilities opened up by the development of magnetic tape alone," he asserted. "Imagine what will result from further research with cathode ray tubes, photoelectric cells, computers, perammeters transducers and the like." — United Press.

P&O B.I. E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE		
Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CORFU"	25th June	27th July
"CANTON"	22nd July	24th August
"CARTHAGE"	20th August	21st September
Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore		
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CORFU"	31st July	1st Sept.
"CANTON"	28th August	29th Sept.
"CARTHAGE"	25th September	20th October
Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London		

FREIGHT SERVICE		
Outwards	Due	For
"SURAT"	19th July	Japan
Homewards	Sails	For
"SUNDA"	15th July	Singapore, Penang, Port Said, Aden, Colombo, Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"SHILLONG"	23rd July	

With liberty to call at Belawan before or after Straits Ports and at Bombay if inducement offers.

Tanks available for carriage of Oil in Bulk. Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger accommodation.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"WARORA"	due 9th July	from Japan
	sails 10th July	for Singapore, Hong Kong & Calcutta
P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE		
"ORNA"	due 15th July	from Karachi, Bombay, Colombo & Singapore
	sails 16th July	for Japan
"OZARDA"	due 22nd July	from Japan
	sails 24th July	for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Kuwait, Khartoum, Aden & Suez

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

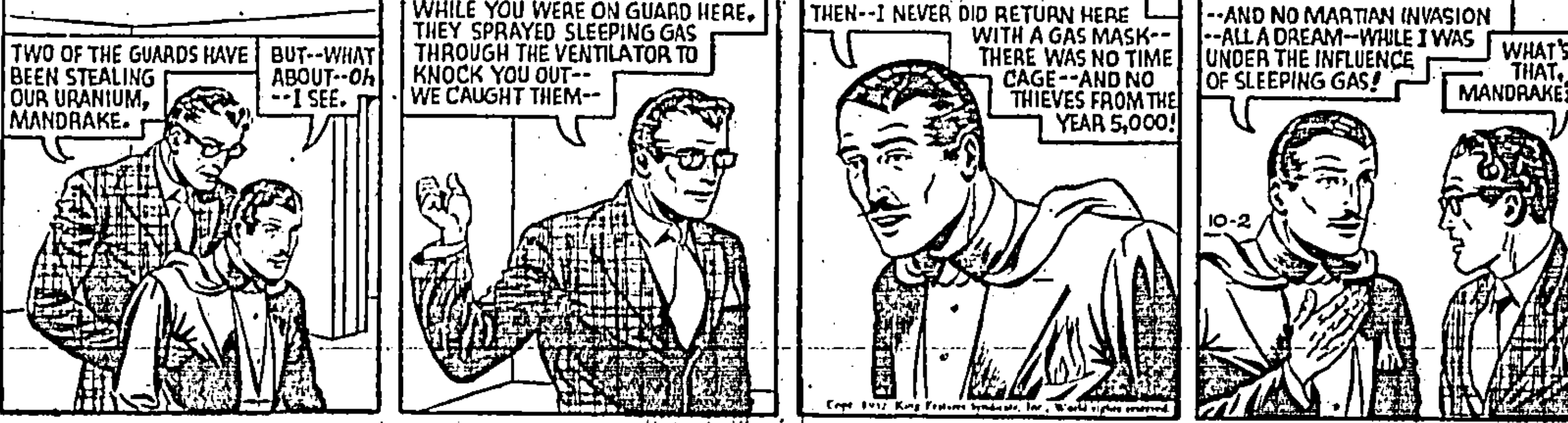
"EASTERN"	sails 23rd July	for Japan
"NANKIN"	sails 12th Aug.	for Sydney, Adelaide & Melbourne
"EASTERN"	sails 10th Aug.	for Lae, Sydney, Newcastle, Adelaide & Melbourne

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to:
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
OF HONGKONG LTD.
Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

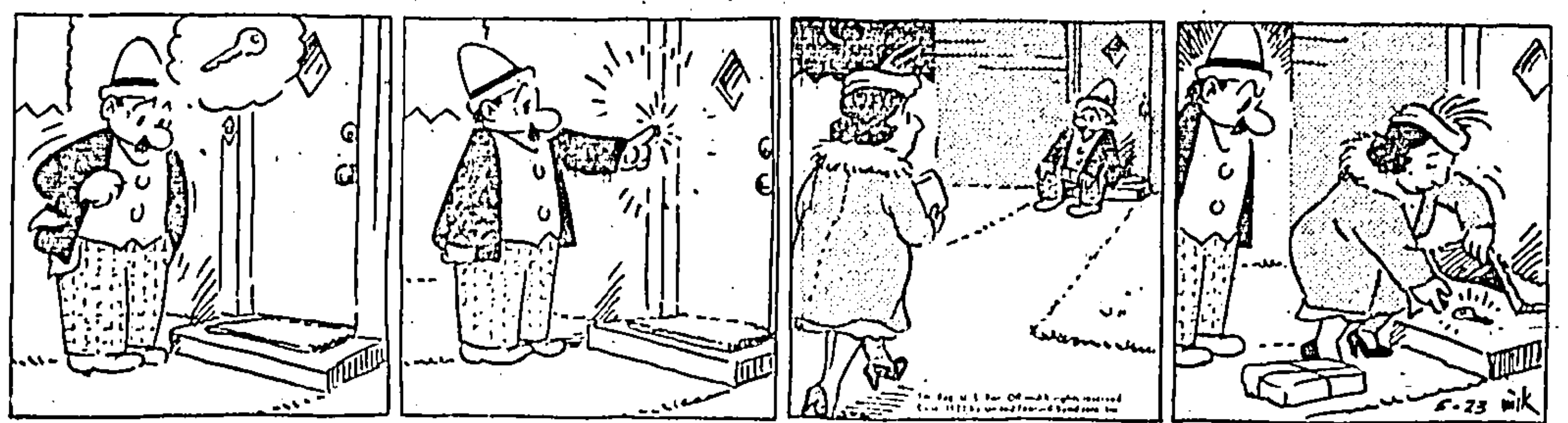
By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

Key To The Problem

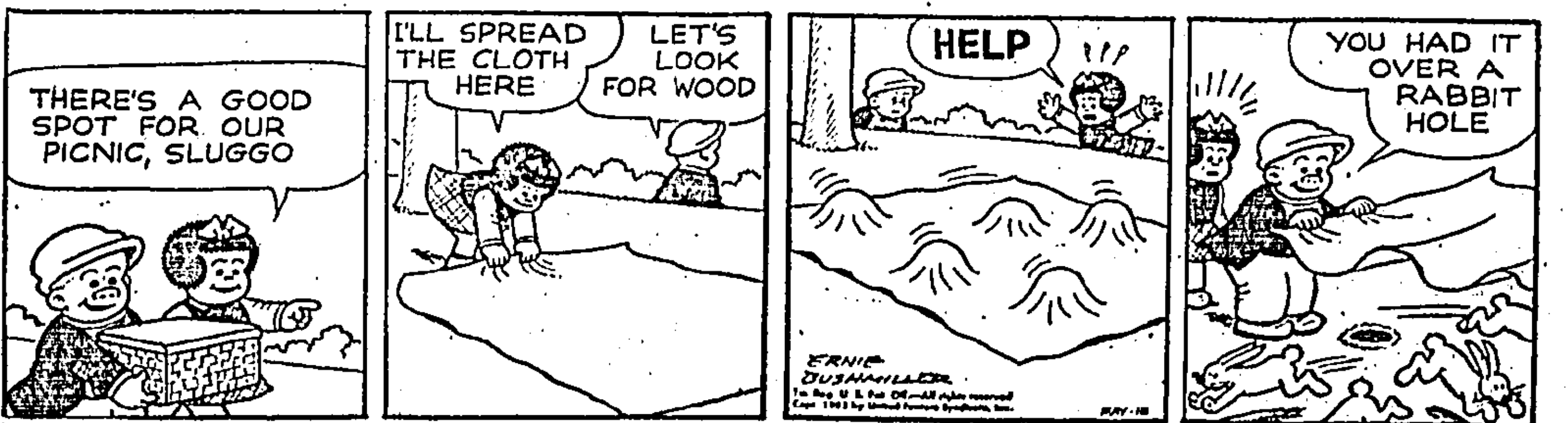
By Mik



NANCY

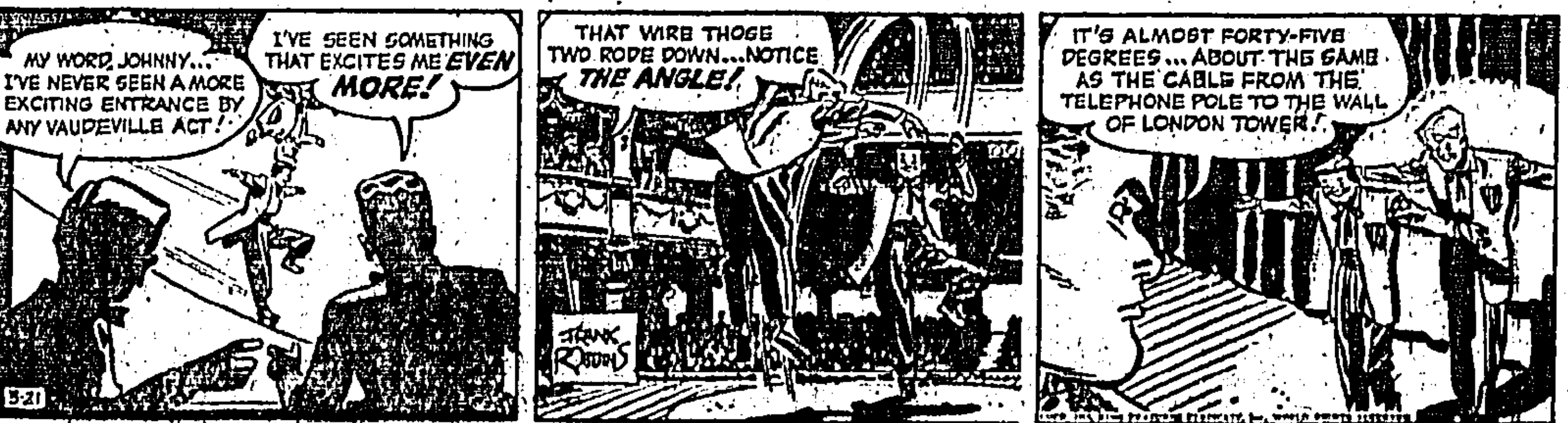
Bunny Business

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



Biggin Hill Story To Be Written

The story of Biggin Hill, the Battle of Britain fighter station in the World of Kent, is to be told. The station's new commanding officer, Wing Commander D. G. Smallwood, said: "It will be a narrative of public interest and not too official. Something for the RAF on the lines of The Cruel Sea."

Wing Commander Smallwood won the DSO and DFC as a Spitfire pilot. He has been at Biggin Hill four months. He has never been fond of history, but will begin delving into Air Ministry archives.

In an appeal, has been made for photographs and reminiscences. Wing Commander Smallwood is writing to some of his distinguished predecessors, like Air Commodore Grice, who was in command at Biggin Hill at the outbreak of war and Group Captain "Salmon" Malan.

The station was formed in 1917. Its night fighters were "bagging" German planes soon after. In World War II some 20 DSOs and more than 100 DFCs were awarded to Biggin Hill men.

In 1940 St George's Chapel of Remembrance, Biggin Hill, with the names of more than 200 pilots, was destroyed by fire.

Wing Commander Smallwood, in his thirties, hopes that the book will be ready early next year. A team of officers are working with him in search for material.

New Appointment
Washington, July 6.
President Eisenhower today nominated Mr. James Smith, 42, an "aviation" executive, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air to succeed Mr. John Floborg, who has resigned. Router.

...this situation calls for a
San Miguel

Outlook For Dollar Reserves Has Shown A Real Improvement

(BY SYDNEY S. CAMPELL, REUTER'S FINANCIAL EDITOR)

Touching wood, the outlook for the dollar reserves of the non-dollar countries has really improved.

The outflow of reserves from the U.S. during the second quarter has been slower than in the first quarter. In particular, the outflow of gold has dwindled from \$625 million to only \$75 million.

But during the second quarter foreign central banks have moderately accumulated dollar balances, whereas in the first quarter they frantically drew on their balances; and they have greatly stepped up their accumulation of dollar securities—from \$97 million in the first quarter to \$227 million in the second quarter.

Havana Rail Rumours

An announcement by the United Havana Railways Company in London on June 21 deflated the rumours circulating in Havana, Stockholm and elsewhere that purchase of the Railway by the Swedish financier, Axel Wenner-Gren, was on the verge of completion.

The Company's announcement, however, read: "The board announce that their Deputy Chairman, Mr. W. R. Tomkinson, returned as planned from Cuba on 17 June, 1953, after discussions with Mr. Axel Wenner-Gren, regarding the latter's desire to purchase the Company's undertaking and assets in Cuba through the medium of a company to be formed for that purpose. The negotiations could not be completed until Mr. Axel Wenner-Gren had concluded his arrangements with the Government of Cuba and they have accordingly been adjourned in the hope that Mr. Axel Wenner-Gren will be able to conclude these (arrangements), when negotiations will be resumed."

As already reported from Havana, some major arrangements that Mr. Wenner-Gren and any other buyer would have to make concern the Railway's labour problem of excess personnel and high wages. Others may concern the question of the Railway's surplus funds, and the preferential freight rates on sugar cane and sugar. It is known that on June 12 Mr. Tomkinson had an interview with President Batista, accompanied by Mr. Wenner-Gren and by Mr. Guillermo Bell, former Cuban Ambassador to Washington. The interview is believed to have been favourable. The Railway is vital for the carriage of Cuba's vital sugar crop, and something will have to be done about it. It just managed to carry the sugar harvest which recently ended, but it is in constant danger of breakdown.

LITTLE HEED

Even before the Company's announcement, London had taken little heed of the rumours of imminent completion of the deal. General opinion, as expressed in prices of the Railway's stocks, was that the deal might go through, but that it is by no means a certainty and, at best, it would take time to solve the difficult problems that are involved. Prices of the Railway's stocks before the announcement were steady, but fell and eventually below the levels reached earlier this month, when the London Stock Exchange did hope that the deal would go through quickly. The Railway's senior stock stands at about two-thirds, and its other stocks at little more than a half, of what they would be worth if Mr. Wenner-Gren bought the Railway at the price of £5 million which the British Company is believed to be asking. On the information so far available, experts regard these prices as a realistic appraisal of the prospects. One reason for Mr. Wenner-Gren's interest is believed to be his desire to give the world a large-scale demonstration of the monetary system, on which there have been experiments in Germany. For this purpose, no other important railway system in the world could probably be bought for as little as £5 million. On the other hand, £5 million is more than chicken-feed. The Railway's surplus funds are understood to be valuable. If Mr. Wenner-Gren or any other buyer were allowed to sell them—as the Company itself at present is not—the net cost of the Railway itself might be a bargain.—Reuter.

JAPANESE BONDS

London, July 6.
Japanese Bonds
"A" (4% of 1950) .. 85
"B" (4% of 1950) .. 71 1/2
"C" (3% of 1950) .. 122 1/2
"D" (5 1/2% of 1950) .. 100 1/2
Consols .. 100 1/2
—United Press.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$700,000. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

HK Bank .. 1465 .. 25 .. 1490
H.K. Land .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Electric .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Telephone .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
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H.K. Recreation .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Miscellaneous .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Total .. 15 .. 15 .. 15

INDUSTRIALS

Cement .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
Sugar .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
Tea .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
Rice .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
Oil .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
Cloth .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
Paper .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
Rubber .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
Metal .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
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H.K. Miscellaneous .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Total .. 15 .. 15 .. 15

LAND, ETC.

H.K. Bank .. 1465 .. 25 .. 1490
H.K. Land .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Electric .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Telephone .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Water .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Gas .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Light .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Power .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Cement .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Sugar .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Tea .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Rice .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Oil .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Cloth .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Paper .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Rubber .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Metal .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Chemical .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Textile .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Machinery .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Transport .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Finance .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Insurance .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Real Estate .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Public Works .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Education .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Health .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Recreation .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Miscellaneous .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Total .. 15 .. 15 .. 15

STOCKS

H.K. Bank .. 1465 .. 25 .. 1490
H.K. Land .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Electric .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Telephone .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Water .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Gas .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Light .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Power .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Cement .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Sugar .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Tea .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Rice .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Oil .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Cloth .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Paper .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Rubber .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Metal .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Chemical .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Textile .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Machinery .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Transport .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Finance .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Insurance .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Real Estate .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Public Works .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Education .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Health .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Recreation .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Miscellaneous .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Total .. 15 .. 15 .. 15

UTILITIES

H.K. Bank .. 1465 .. 25 .. 1490
H.K. Land .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Electric .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Telephone .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Water .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Gas .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Light .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Power .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Cement .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Sugar .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Tea .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Rice .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Oil .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Cloth .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Paper .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Rubber .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Metal .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Chemical .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Textile .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Machinery .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Transport .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Finance .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Insurance .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Real Estate .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Public Works .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Education .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Health .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Recreation .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Miscellaneous .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Total .. 15 .. 15 .. 15

LAND, ETC.

H.K. Bank .. 1465 .. 25 .. 1490
H.K. Land .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Electric .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Telephone .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Water .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Gas .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Light .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Power .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Cement .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Sugar .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Tea .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Rice .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Oil .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Cloth .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Paper .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Rubber .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Metal .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Chemical .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Textile .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Machinery .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Transport .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Finance .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Insurance .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Real Estate .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Public Works .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Education .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Health .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Recreation .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Miscellaneous .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Total .. 15 .. 15 .. 15

STOCKS

H.K. Bank .. 1465 .. 25 .. 1490
H.K. Land .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Electric .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Telephone .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Water .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Gas .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Light .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Power .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Cement .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Sugar .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Tea .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Rice .. 15 .. 15 .. 15
H.K. Oil .. 15 .. 15 .. 1

